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GENEALOGY AND THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY

By Noel C. Stevenson, Member of the State Bar of California

Under our system of jurisprudence, one who abides by the laws prescribed by this system is entitled to an inherent right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Among these rights is the right of privacy, or the right to be let alone.

In legal contemplation these rights mean that we are privileged to live the kind of life we desire, so long as we do not infringe upon the rights of our fellow citizens. If we wish to live a secluded life, or that of a public character; a villain or a saint; we nevertheless have the right to make that choice. Of course, this does not negate the federal and state constitutional provisions that every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

In considering this right, just what can the genealogist do and not do? In order to answer this, it is necessary to define the right of privacy and to distinguish it from the law of libel and slander.

Slander is an oral defamation. Libel has been defined as "That which is written or printed, and published, calculated to injure the reputation of another by bringing him into ridicule, hatred or contempt."

The right of privacy was defined by Judge Cooley as "The right to be let alone."¹ It has also been defined as "The absolute right of every person not to be interfered with to his distress, discomfort, or damage." The right of privacy is similar to slander and libel, but is a distinct wrong in the field of intentional torts. It is agreed that slander or libel are also invasions of the right of privacy of the person injured. But libel and slander are concerned with the damage to reputation, the injury suffered by a person in his relations and dealings in the community in which he is known. Whereas, the right of privacy is concerned with an injury to the feelings and peace of mind, and proceeds on the proposition that every person has the right to demand

that his private life, and personal affairs, shall not be subject to a prying press or scrutinized by the public at large, unless he consents, subject, of course, to certain exceptions.

Why is the right of privacy necessary? It does seem that such remedies as actions for libel, slander and fraud should cover everything, but they don't. There are situations where there is neither an injury to property rights, nor a breach of a contract, and instances where an action for damages for libel or slander would not prevail because of the defense of truth. In such cases an action for an invasion of the right of privacy, for money damages or injunctive relief, either one or both, is the only means of obtaining relief.

A good case in point is *Roberson v. Rochester Folding Box Co.*,² decided in 1902 by the Court of Appeals of New York. Abigail Roberson, a young and comely girl, commenced a civil suit for \$15,000 damages against the defendants and also sought an injunction to restrain them from publishing, circulating and exhibiting a likeness of her consisting of a photograph they had secured and reproduced in the form of 25,000 lithographic prints, which without the knowledge or consent of Abigail, they had distributed for exhibition to stores, warehouses, saloons and other public places, in order to advertise the flour of one of the defendants.

The likeness was a very good one, and one that her friends and acquaintances were able to recognize. Indeed, her grievance was that because it was such a good portrait of her, she was easily recognized as the subject of the lithograph, and due to this publicity she was subjected to the scoffs, scorn and jeers of persons who recognized her, much to her humiliation. As a further result, her good name was attacked, causing her great distress and suffering, both in mind and body; and she was made sick and suffered a severe nervous shock and was confined to her bed and compelled to employ a physician.

In the absence of the right of privacy, Abigail had no other remedy for obtaining relief, as there was no injury to her property rights, no breach of a contract, no fraud, deceit or slander, and the use of her picture by the defendants did not constitute libel. With deprecation the Court of Appeals denied her relief for the invasion of her right of privacy, because they said there was no precedent for this right. Justice Gray wrote a vigorous dissenting opinion, and he won in the end, as the New York Legislature enacted a right of privacy statute to cover future Abigails.

The analogy between this case and one involving genealogical publication is obvious. The same principle of law is involved whether a picture or a name is published

in a book or on a poster or billboard. The Roberson case involved commercial exploitation for purposes of profit. The fact that a genealogical publication does not generally yield a profit does not mean that the genealogist does not have hopes for such.

One great distinction must be made in this subject between the living and the dead. The right of privacy does not apply to the dead. This right, which is designed to protect a person's right to be let alone, and to protect the feelings and peace of mind of the individual, cannot possibly apply to the dead, and that is the attitude of courts of last resort of various states.

The leading case on this point is *Schuyler v. Curtis*.³ The defendants in this proceeding, members of the "Women's Memorial Fund Association," undertook to raise money by public subscription for a statue of the late Mrs. Mary M. Hamilton Schuyler for the purpose of exhibiting it as the "Typical Philanthropist," without the consent of the plaintiff, Philip Schuyler, nephew of the deceased Mrs. Schuyler, or of the living relatives of the deceased. Philip brought this action in behalf of himself and all the relatives of his deceased aunt to restrain the defendants from proceeding with their project for the following reasons:

1. Publicity was not desired by the plaintiff and living members of the family and any notoriety or publicity, even of a favorable nature, would have been obnoxious to the deceased.
2. The defendants had published that the deceased was the founder of the Mt. Vernon Association, whereas her only connection with this organization had been that of vice-regent of New York. The publication of this misinformation caused adverse comment in the press and this criticism embarrassed the family, and perforce would have been embarrassing to the deceased if she were living.
3. It was the intention of the defendants to place the statue on exhibition in the same place as a statue of Susan B. Anthony, and this would be very embarrassing to Philip and other living relatives to have the statue of his relative side by side with that of a female agitator. During her lifetime, Mrs. Schuyler was a very retiring woman and could she have known of the plan of the defendants to place her in a similar status as Susan B. Anthony, it would cause her much pain and suffering.

In the lower court, the injunction was granted on the ground that it was found that the acts of the defendants constituted an invasion of the right of privacy of the deceased, and the surviving relatives of the deceased Mrs. Schuyler were specially injured by the acts of the defendants. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the judgment was affirmed, and then appealed to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

Justice Peckham of the Court of Appeals, who wrote the opinion, said the action was of a nature somewhat unusual in that it was founded upon an alleged violation of the "right of privacy."

"If the facts in any case fail to furnish any clear or sure foundation for a reasonable man to claim that any injury to his feelings has been or would be caused by the action taken, or to be taken in such a case, that there has not been and cannot be any such real mental distress or injury as a court of equity ought to recognize as within judicial relief.

"It is not a question of what right of privacy Mrs. Schuyler had in her lifetime. The plaintiff does not represent that right. Whatever right of the plaintiff Mrs. Schuyler had, died with her. Death deprives us all of rights, in the legal sense of that term; and when Mrs. Schuyler died, her own individual right of privacy, whatever it may have been, expired at the same time. The right which survived (however extensive or limited) was a right pertaining to the living only. It is the right of privacy of the living which it is sought to enforce here. That right may in some cases be itself violated by improperly interfering with the character or memory of a deceased relative, but it is the right of the living, and not that of the dead, which is recognized. A privilege may be given the surviving relatives of a deceased person to protect his memory, but the privilege exists for the benefit of the living, to protect their feelings, and to prevent a violation of their own rights in the character and memory of the deceased.

"A woman like Mrs. Schuyler may very well, in her lifetime have been most strongly opposed to publicity and public notice, even if it were of a flattering nature. She may have been extremely modest and retiring, and any publicity regardless of how favorable may have been obnoxious and disagreeable to her. All these feelings died with her.

"It is therefore impossible to credit the existence of any real mental injury or distress to a surviving relative, grounded upon the idea that the action proposed in honor of his ancestor would have been disagreeable to that ancestor during her life. We cannot assent to the proposition that one situated as the plaintiff in this case can properly enjoin such action as the defendants propose on the ground that, as a mere matter of fact, his feelings would be thereby injured. We hold that in this class of cases there must, in addition, be some reasonable and plausible ground for the existence of this mental distress and injury. It must not be the creation of mere caprice nor of pure fancy, nor the result of a supersensitive and morbid mental organization,

dwelling with undue emphasis upon the exclusive and sacred character of this right of privacy. Such a class of mind might regard the right as interfered with and violated by the least reference, even of a complimentary nature, to some illustrious ancestor, without first seeking for and obtaining the consent of his descendants. Feelings that are thus easily and unnaturally injured and distressed under such circumstances are much too sensitive to be recognized by any purely earthly tribunal. A proposed act, which a court will enjoin because it would be a violation of a legal right, must, among other conditions, be of such a nature as a reasonable man can see might and probably would cause mental distress and injury to any one possessed of ordinary feeling and intelligence, situated in like circumstances as the complainant; and this question must always to some extent, be one of law. If the circumstances be such that it is to a court inconceivable that the feelings of any sane and reasonable person could be injured by the proposed act, then it is the duty of the court to say so, and to refuse an injunction which would prevent its performance. If the defendant had projected such a work in the lifetime of Mrs. Schuyler, it would perhaps have been a violation of her individual right of privacy, because it might be contended that she had never occupied such a position towards the public as would have authorized such action by any one so long as it was in opposition to her wishes. The fact that Mrs. Schuyler is dead alters the case, and the plaintiff and other relatives must show some right of their own violated, and that proof is not....[present in this case].

"For these reasons we are of the opinion that, regarding the facts thus far discussed, it was not necessary for the defendants to procure the consent of the plaintiff or other immediate relatives of the deceased. We think that so long as the real and honest purpose is to do honor to the memory of one who is deceased, and such purpose is to be carried out in an appropriate and orderly manner, by reputable individuals and for worthy ends, the consent of the descendants of such deceased person is not necessary, and they have no right to prevent, for their own personal gratification any action of the nature described."

The lower courts were reversed and Philip Schuyler's complaint was dismissed.

The analogy of the Schuyler case and a genealogical publication is readily observed. The same principle of law or equity would have been involved if the defendants had compiled a genealogical memorial concerning Mrs. Schuyler. The relatives might object to incorrect statements relative to her connection with the Mt. Vernon Memorial, if it was a genealogical publication

involved instead of the erection of a statue. It is interesting to observe that the court said that if the defendants corrected the statement, this action would cure any complaint of the plaintiffs. That too is closely analogous to a genealogical situation. The objection of the plaintiffs that they did not relish the appearance in the same place of the name and statue of their relative with those of Susan B. Anthony, is particularly apropos to the problem of a genealogist and publisher. Every genealogist has had requests from some disgruntled family member to the effect that he didn't want his name or any data about himself included in the genealogy if certain other members were included in the book.

It is impossible to consider every fact situation that might arise in relation to the right of privacy. However, by complying with the general rules set forth in the following summary, there is no chance of difficulty, assuming, of course, that the rules are applied correctly.

Deceased Persons:

The right of privacy does not apply to the deceased. Just make certain you don't blacken the memory of the dead, as that is a crime in some states. If in writing and publishing about the dead, you should invade the privacy of a living person, the compiler and publisher would be held liable, but the Courts have been reluctant to place liability on them, and it would certainly have to be a very aggravated case before they would.⁴

Living Persons:

1. Oral statements concerning the living (and of course the dead) cannot form the basis of a cause of action for an invasion of the right of privacy.
2. "Publication" from a legal standpoint is the dissemination of information in permanent form, such as by manuscript, typescripts or printed matter.
3. The right of privacy does not prohibit any publication of information which is of public or general interest.
4. The fact that the publication or some part of it was a mistake is no defense to an invasion of the right of privacy.
5. Lack of malice is not a defense. The fact that no harm was intended is not a defense.
6. The mere fact that the information published is the truth is not a defense to an action for an invasion of the right of privacy.
7. If a person gives his consent to publication, or makes a publication of the information himself, the right of privacy ceases as to what was published.
8. Do not use the photograph or likeness of a living

person, for trade or advertising, without first obtaining his or her written consent. It should not be necessary to state not to use photographs, or any other form of reproduction of information, that would not be in good taste. There are a number of cases where photographs of the deceased have been published of an abnormal nature, and the courts have held that there was an invasion of the privacy of living relatives.⁵

9. Publication of information from public records, such as vital statistics, wills, deeds, civil and criminal court proceedings, and other official records, are not prohibited by the right of privacy. Even though it would not be an invasion of the right of privacy to disclose facts concerning illegitimacy or some other form of scandal, when the information is obtained from the public records, it is the practice of leading genealogists to avoid this.

10. It is settled that the publication of a person's name or picture in connection with a news or historical event of legitimate public interest, and the use of a person's name and biographical data concerning him in a historical work, do not constitute an invasion. It is contended that the publication of family genealogy is not only of interest to the immediate family, but also a matter of public interest. This last statement is very well demonstrated by the case of *Cone v. Benjamin*⁶ in which to help establish heirship the Cone family genealogy was introduced into evidence.⁷

11. The right of privacy does not apply to public personages or characters, except of course the name or photograph of some prominent person could not be used for purposes of trade or advertising without liability.

The right of privacy is of recent origin and has been recognized in some states, and rejected in several. Assume you reside in Washington, a state which has rejected the right, you are still not safe, as a lawsuit commenced for an invasion of the right of privacy is not confined to geographical boundaries, because the place of wrong is the state where the last event necessary to make the wrongdoer liable for the invasion took place, and this would be the state where the seal of privacy was first broken. For instance, assume a book published in New York, where the right is recognized, is an invasion of the right of privacy of a person residing in Washington, where the right is not recognized. Suit could be brought in New York. Far be it from me to suggest that genealogists are engaged in interstate commerce, but it is in fact true, that genealogists produce something that might be called "interstate" in character, and from a practical standpoint the right of privacy is in effect everywhere.

Notes

1. Cooley on Torts, (3rd ed.), p. 360.
2. Roberson v. Rochester Folding Box Co. et al. (1902), 171 N.Y. 538, 64 N.E. 442.
3. Schuyler v. Curtis (1895), 147 N.Y. 434, 42 N.E. 22.
4. Douglas v. Stokes, 149 Ky. 506, 149 S.W. 849; Metter v. L. A. Examiner, 35 C.A. (2d) 304, 95 P. (2d) 491.
5. Douglas v. Stokes, supra; Bazemore v. Savannah Hospital, 171 Ga. 257, 155 S.E. 194.
6. Cone v. Benjamin (1946), Florida Supreme Court 27 So. (2d) 90.
7. Some Account of the Cone Family in America, William Whitney Cone (1903).

THE CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL² HARLOW

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, of Whitman, Mass.

The following is an analysis and correction of the Harlow data given in Descendants of Richard Church (1913) by John A. Church. On page 45 of this work, we find:

Abigail³ Church (Nathaniel², Richard¹), b. 16 Dec. 1666, Hingham, m. Nathaniel Harlow, of William and Mary (Tanner) Harlow (Arnold Church Family). Children of Nathaniel and Abigail (Church) Harlow:

Richard.

Hannah, m. Josiah Sturtevant—had Josiah and Rossiter Cotton. Nathaniel, b. 1698 at Scituate, Mass.

Joseph, b. 1709 at Scituate, Mass.

Caleb, b. 1712 at Scituate, Mass.

The reference given for the above data is the "Arnold Church Family." This clearly refers to the Church Family (1887), edited by James N. Arnold. The preface reads "Hon. Oliver Chase collected the first notes of this work which was arranged by his nephew Edward A. French. After the honorable gentleman's death the manuscript was left undisturbed for a number of years until Vernon Wade and Hon. Nathaniel Church became interested in the work."

Page 18 of the Arnold Church Family gives (as No. 18) Abigail³ Church and her Harlow children, but includes another child, a daughter, omitted in the later Church book:

1. Richard.
2. Hannah, m. Josiah Sturtevant and became grandmother of Joseph and Rossiter Cotton.
3. A daughter. (no name given)
4. Nathaniel, b. Scituate 1698.

5. Joseph, b. Scituate 1709.
6. Caleb, b. Scituate 1712.

It should be noted that in the same volume, No. 20, Nathaniel³ Church, born 1670, is also stated to have had sons Nathaniel (b. 1698), Joseph (b. 1709) and Caleb (b. 1712).

After a thorough search of Scituate Vital records, Plymouth Colony records, and probate and land records, and a careful study of both Harlow and Church data, the present writer has reached the conclusion that Mr. Church copied from the Arnold Church Family without checking with the original vital records, and that Mr. Arnold did the same with the manuscript by Mr. Chase; and it is probable that those who rearranged Mr. Chase's notes did not clearly understand his arrangement and were unfamiliar with the research.

In the first place, the Nathaniel Harlow who married Abigail Church, daughter of Nathaniel² Church, was the son of William¹ Harlow of Plymouth by his second wife Mary Faunce, and not the son of William and Mary (Tanner) Harlow as given. It is possible that "Faunce" was written by Mr. Chase but misread by those who copied or rearranged his notes. It would not be difficult to mistake one name for the other if carelessly written.

The children attributed to Abigail Church and Nathaniel Harlow are not their children but are Church children, as will be seen by comparison with the data above and that following.

Page 45 of Descendants of Richard Church states that Richard³ Church had children:

1. Richard, b. 5 Nov. 1697.
2. Hannah, b. 22 Oct. 1699; m. 24 Dec. 1710 Josiah Sturtevant. (The correct date is 24 Dec. 1719.)
3. Ruth, b. 8 Dec. 1701.

Also that Nathaniel³ Church had:

1. Nathaniel, b. 1698. (7 Mar. 1698 by Scituate V.R.)
2. Joseph, b. 1709. (22 May 1709 by Scituate V. R.)
3. Caleb, b. 1712. (4 Apr. 1712 by Scituate V. R.)

It will be seen that these children, and in the order given, were those attributed to Abigail and Nathaniel Harlow, with the exception of Ruth whom Mr. Church omits but who is probably the nameless "daughter" in the Arnold book; and it is very evident that the error originated in a misunderstanding of Mr. Chase's notes.

It is certain that Nathaniel Harlow married Abigail³ Church, daughter of Nathaniel², proof of which may be found in the settlement of her father's estate (Plymouth Probate, 3:20). She probably married first, James² Buck

(Isaac¹), and as Abigail Buck, widow and not "Miss," married second, Nathaniel Harlow (Plympton V. R.). For further details, see The American Genealogist, 24:104-8. Children of Nathaniel² Harlow and Abigail³ Church:

1. Abigail³ Harlow, b. 27 Jan. 1693 (Plymouth Rec.); m. 29 Nov. 1716, Robert Cook (Plympton V. R.).
2. Nathaniel³ Harlow, b. 27 Feb. 1696; m. 19 Dec. 1717, Patience Lucas; d. 28 Nov. 1756.
3. James³ Harlow, b. 1 Aug. 1698; m. 9 Apr. 1719, Hannah Shaw; d. 10 Feb. 1759 (Plympton V. R.).

The settlement of the estate of Nathaniel² Harlow names his widow Abigail, sons Nathaniel and James, and daughter Abigail Cook, wife of Robert, in articles of agreement (Plymouth Probate, 4:317, 318, 340).

EBENEZER⁴ HATCH AND EBENEZER⁵ HATCH OF PEMBROKE, MASS.
(MAYFLOWER LINES)

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, of Whitman, Mass.

Some corrections and additions to Descendants of William Hatch (Salem, Mass., 1874), by Ferley Derby, will be found in the following and by reference to Plymouth Probate Records.

Ebenezer⁴ Hatch, born Apr. 6, 1684 (Scituate V. R.), was son of Samuel³ Hatch and Mary² Doty (Edward¹ of the Mayflower), his ancestry being Walter² Hatch and Elizabeth² Holbrook (Thomas¹); Elder William¹ Hatch of Scituate. The genealogy mentioned above states (page 12) that this Ebenezer married March 10, 1719, Abigail Tower but this is evidently an error in copying. According to Scituate V. R. (2:141) he married March 10, 1719, Abigail Jones of Marshfield. She was born April 12, 1694, daughter of Joseph³ Jones and Sarah³ Ford (William² and Sarah, William¹ and Hannah), her ancestry being Joseph² Jones and Patience² Little (Thomas¹ Little and Ann² Warren, daughter of Richard¹ Warren of the Mayflower); Robert¹ Jones of Hingham. Ebenezer Hatch died about April 1724 (no record found); his will, dated Jan. 7, 1723/4, was proved April 25, 1724 (Plymouth Probate Rec. 4:418).

Children of Ebenezer and Abigail (Jones) Hatch:

1. Ebenezer⁵ Hatch, b. about 1720 (no record found).
2. Sarah⁵ Hatch, b. Dec. 12, 1722. The genealogy states that she m. Isaac Lane of Hingham, but that is an error as will be shown below, and the marriage pertains to the widow of her brother Ebenezer. She may be the Sarah who m. Dec. 30, 1742, Abner Hall.

Abigail, widow of Ebenezer⁴ Hatch, married second, Dec. 26, 1727 (Pembroke V. R.), Joseph⁴ Stetson of Pembroke, born May 23, 1698, died April 1775, son of Joseph³ (Joseph², Robert¹), by whom she had at least five children recorded in Pembroke. No record of her death has been found, but she died before May 5, 1757, when her husband married Elizabeth Bourne. His will was made March 10, 1775 (Plymouth Probate, 24:57).

Ebenezer⁵ Hatch, born about 1720 according to age at death (Pembroke V. R.), married Nov. 14, 1744 (Pembroke V. R.), Sarah⁴ Turner, born 1727, baptized Nov. 2, 1735 (Scituate Ch. Rec.), daughter of Capt. Benjamin³ Turner of Scituate and Pembroke (1704-1770) by his first wife, Sarah⁴ Eells (Rev. Nathaniel³ Eells and Hannah North, Samuel¹², John¹ Eells), and granddaughter of Thomas² Turner of Scituate (not of the Humphrey Turner family, but has been called son of Capt. William¹ Turner, renowned Indian fighter who fell at the Falls battle and for whom Turner Falls, Mass., is named). Sarah Turner's father, Capt. Benjamin, married for his second wife, Aug. 2, 1735, Mary Briggs, daughter of Cornelius of Swansea and Scituate, by whom he had several children recorded in Pembroke.

Ebenezer⁵ Hatch died April 23, 1756, aged 35 (Pembroke V. R.). Administration of his estate was granted to his widow Sarah (Plymouth Probate Rec. 14:81).

Children:

1. Sarah⁶, b. Feb. 9, 1745/6; m. Aug. 31, 1761, Samuel⁵ Gill of Hingham (Samuel⁴, Nathaniel³, Thomas², Thomas¹) and had eight children recorded in Hingham. She d. Mar. 18, 1786, aged 41; he m. (2) Jan. 24, 1788, Eunice (Beal) Hunt. (History of Hingham and V. R.).
2. Abigail⁶, b. about 1748; m. May 29, 1766 (Scituate V. R. and Hingham V. R.), Pickles Cushing, son of Joseph⁴ Cushing and Lydia King (Joseph³ Cushing and Mercy Pickles, John², Matthew¹ Cushing). He d. at Scituate, Mar. 15, 1819, and she d. Oct. 21, 1813. Nine children recorded.
3. Lucy⁶, b. Aug. 24, 1755 (Pembroke V. R.); m. at Hingham, May 4, 1771 (E. Bridgewater V. R.), Micah⁵ White, b. Mar. 1, 1749, d. Mar. 16, 1795 (birth, Weymouth V. R., death Abington V. R.), son of Josiah⁴ White and Abigail Staples (Thomas³ White and Mary Bowditch of Braintree, Thomas² White and Mary Pratt of Weymouth, Thomas¹ White). She d. Mar. 8, 1813, aged 59 (Abington V. R.). Nine children born to them in East Bridgewater and Abington.

Sarah (Turner), widow of Ebenezer⁵ Hatch, married Oct. 1, 1759 (Pembroke V. R.), as his second wife, Isaac⁵ Lane of Hingham (Isaac⁴, Andrew³, Andrew², William¹), born June 6, 1712, died April 9, 1772 (Hingham V. R.), by whom

she had one child:

Benjamin⁶ Lane, b. at Hingham, Dec. 4, 1768; m. at Scituate, Nov. 25, 1790, Lucy Stetson, dau. of Benjamin and Mercy; seven children recorded in Scituate; removed to Sherburne, Mass., where he died.

Isaac Lane's will in 1772 (Suffolk Probate, 71:365) names his wife Sarah, eldest son [by first wife] Elisha, and youngest son Benjamin. When the widow Sarah (Turner) Hatch married Isaac Lane, she removed to Hingham with her three daughters and rented the Hatch homestead in Pembroke. That is shown by her accounting, dated June 12, 1766, as administratrix of the estate of her husband Ebenezer Hatch (Plymouth Probate, 14:435), and in this paper she is called "Sarah Lane (formerly called Sarah Hatch)." It names also the amount to be divided between the heirs, the widow Sarah Lane (her thirds) and children Sarah, Abigail and Lucy.

Suffolk Probate Records (64:288) show that Benjamin Lincoln and Jonathan Hersey of Hingham were named guardians of Lucy Hatch of Hingham, daughter of Ebenezer deceased.

The Hatch genealogy (page 12) states that Sarah Hatch (widow of Ebenezer) died May 30, 1804 in her 82nd year, but this is an error and it was a different Sarah who died then. The Pembroke record reads: Sarah Hatch, wid. [died] May 30, 1804 in 82nd yr. (wid. of Deacon Isaac, age 82 G.R.1). The Sarah Hatch of this record was Sarah (Humphrey), born 1723, who married first, Nehemiah Cushing, and as his widow married second, Nov. 28, 1763, Deacon Isaac Hatch. All the records will be found in Scituate V.R.

The death of Sarah (Turner) (Hatch) Lane, widow of Ebenezer⁵ Hatch and Isaac⁵ Lane has not been found, but she was living Nov. 1, 1797, as shown by the inventory of the estate of her son-in-law, Micah White of Abington (Plymouth Probate, 35:415), and the administrator's accounting "to remainder of Sarah Lane note 43.69 which I am to pay" and bond for 42 pounds given by estate to Sarah Lane and....is on her death to be divided among the heirs.

DEATHS IN FRENCH PRISON CAMPS, 1757-58

Communicated by Frederick W. Wead, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Men who died while in French prison camps between 5 Aug. 1757 and 16 Feb. 1758 as given to the Boston News Letter by Isaac Calkins of Connecticut and printed in the issue of 12 Oct. 1758.

At Quebec

Dea. Thomas Adams, 27 Oct. 1757.

Asa Spafford, 28 Oct. 1757.

On passage to France

Jacob Ames
Elihu Warner

John Bush
Joseph Webb

Joseph Preston
Caleb Woodward

In France

Benjamin Atkerson
Christopher Bear
Edward Capen
John Fairington
George Flingert
Godfrey Green
Cornelius Keys
Christopher Lancaster
Joseph Marshall
Lawrence Morgan
John Pierce
Jonathan Preston
Peter Randal
James Rows
Elisha Sheldon
Abraham Stimpson
Thomas Washburn
John Young

James Baker
Jonathan Belding
Thomas Carey
Thomas Farran
Daniel Francis
William Hall
Serg. Benjamin Kidder
James Lloyd
Samuel Miller
Jonathan Morrison
Jonathan Prescott
John Putnam
William Rogers
George Samson
John Sileway
Timothy Swan
John Wood

David Barnard
Caleb Belknap
William Cluff
John Fausee
Joseph Goodwin
Joseph Hillyard
Thomas Knight
Thomas Manning
Serg. John Mitchell
Jesse Parker
Solomon Prescott
John Qualls
Seth Root
William Sanders
Henry Stewart
John Waldo
Ebenezer Woodcock

THE SONS-IN-LAW OF JOHN² MANSFIELD

By Frederick W. Wead, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

John² Mansfield of Hingham, Mass., cooper, son of John¹ and Elizabeth (Farnsworth) Mansfield, was born at Hingham, 15 Nov. 1656, died there 1 Nov. 1717, aged 61; married 5 June 1683, Sarah² Neal, daughter of Henry¹ and Hannah (Pray) Neal, born at Braintree, Mass., 20 Dec. 1661, died at Hingham, 4 June 1736, aged 75.

Their children, as listed in The History of Hingham, were:

- i. John, b. 25 Apr. 1684;
- ii. Sarah, b. 8 Oct. 1685;
- iii. Elizabeth, b. 25 Nov. 1687;
- iv. Hannah, b. 28 Apr. 1689;
m. int. 15 Mar. 1710/1, Elnathan Bartlett of Plymouth.
- v. Jeremiah, bpt. 22 May 1692;
- vi. Joseph, b. 12 Aug. 1693;
- vii. Benjamin, b. 1 May 1695;
- viii. Rachel, b. 4 Apr. 1699; d. 18 Sept. 1716;
- ix. Thomas, b. 1702;
- x. Stephen, b. 1705.

Plymouth, Mass., records give the marriage of Elnathan and Hannah Bartlett as 24 Apr. 1712. Elnathan died at Plymouth 7 Feb. 1714/5, and Hannah married 16 June 1719, Rice or Price Nichols.

There are no probate records for John² and Sarah Mansfield, so that the only source of information is the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, and that is scanty; but from the deeds I conclude that Sarah married about 1705 Thomas³ Harvey, son of Thomas² and Elizabeth (Willis) Harvey, born at Taunton, Mass., 17 Sept. 1682; and that Elizabeth married about 1709 Jeremiah⁵ Stodder, son of Samuel² and Elizabeth (Gill) Stodder, born at Hingham, 3 Nov. 1683.

Vol. 42:117, dated 6 July 1719, recorded 11 May 1720. Rice Nichols of Hingham, tailor, and wife Hannah, convey to Jeremiah Stodder 1/8 part of land and housing at Mill Neck, about 30 acres, that was our Father John Mansfield, bounded W. by saltwater, N. and S. by land of Peter Barnes, and E. by Highway.

Vol. 71:238, dated 4 Oct. 1718, recorded 11 Apr. 1746. Joseph Mansfield, laborer, Benjamin Mansfield, Jeremiah Stodder, wheelwright, and wife Elizabeth, all of Hingham, and Thomas Harvey and wife Sarah of Norton, convey to Thomas Marsh and Caleb Marsh, 6/8 of land at Underwoods Cove, of which Jeremiah Stodder owned 3/8. The description is the same as in the previous deed.

Supreme Court Files, #14945 and #15250, show that Thomas Mansfield and Stephen Mansfield owned the other 2/8, when they or their guardians were summoned on 18 Mar. 1720 and 17 June 1721 to answer a suit for division of the whole property brought by the Marsh brothers.

Inasmuch as there are no deeds showing that John² Mansfield owned any of his father's or grandfather's property, and the sister Rachel was dead, it is evident that one of the three parts came to Stodder through his wife Elizabeth, and another from his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Mansfield, who was living at this time.

Vol. 53:95, dated 17 Dec. 1733, recorded 10 Aug. 1736. Jeremiah Mansfield of Hingham, wheelwright, conveys to Nathaniel Nichols 7/8 parts of one acre of land at Beach Island and Little Harbor formerly the estate of John

Mansfield. There are no records to show how he obtained the 7/8.

Vol. 62:64, dated Oct. 1741, recorded 4 Nov. 1741. Thomas Harvey and wife Sarah of Salisbury, Conn., convey to Daniel Nichols 1/8 of the above land which belonged to the estate of "our Grandfather" John Mansfield.

Vol. 62:62, dated Oct. 1741, recorded 4 Nov. 1741. Thomas Harvey and wife Sarah convey to Joseph Mansfield 1/7 part of 11 acres of land and saltmarsh. (No records of the other 6/7.)

Vol. 62:43, dated Oct. 1741, recorded 4 Nov. 1741. Thomas Harvey and wife Sarah convey to Stephen Mansfield 1/7 part of one acre. (No records of the rest of this property.)

John¹ Mansfield died in 1689 leaving a fair amount of land to his widow, one son and one daughter. The widow sold some of this before her death in 1706. Some of it was given to the daughter Mary, who was unmarried and sold her land before she died. The balance of the property came to John² and at his death came to his children and was not divided. Thus in 1718 there were eight children living, and in 1741 only seven. It is definite that the daughter Rachel was dead in 1717, and I believe that the son John was also. Jeremiah, Joseph, Thomas and Stephen were married by 1741, so it is probable that Benjamin had died or sold his share to his brothers and sisters by that date. It is clear that Sarah was the wife of Thomas Harvey, and almost certain that Elizabeth married Jeremiah Stodder, particularly as she died 18 Dec. 1775, aged 88, which checks with her birth on 25 Nov. 1687.

THE WIFE OF SAMUEL² VIAL

By Frederick W. Wead, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Samuel² Vial, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Vial, born at Boston, Mass., 25 Nov. 1667, died at Bristol. R. I., 10 June 1749, aged 82, married at Salem, Mass., 13 Mar. 1706/7, Susanna Flint.

Susanna was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hardy) Pickman, born at Salem, Mass., 3 Feb. 1673/4, died at Bristol, R. I., 15 Nov. 1715, aged 42. She married first, at Salem, 18 Dec. 1694, Samuel¹³ Flint, son of Edward² and Elizabeth (Hart) Flint, born at Salem, 10 Apr. 1669 [Essex Institute, 57:19]. No record of the death of Samuel. They had one son, Samuel, born 1697.

Essex Probate, #22029, gives the settlement of the estate of Benjamin Pickman, on which administration was granted to the widow, 12 Jan. 1708/9. The final settle-

ment was on 5 Feb. 1729/30 and names his children or "representatives." Susanna Vial or representative is thus mentioned.

Essex Probate, #9617, gives the will of Edward² Flint made 3 May 1711, proved 31 July 1712, in which he mentions his grandsons Joseph Flint, Samuel Flint, and Edward Flint. This grandson Samuel was undoubtedly the son of Samuel and Susanna (Pickman) Flint, for no other Samuel has been found among the children of the other sons of Edward. He apparently died before 1734 when his uncle Benjamin Flint's estate was settled (Essex Probate, #9613), as Edward Flint and Mary Wainwright are the only nephew and niece mentioned at that time.

THE SECOND WIFE OF HUDSON³ LEVERETT

By Frederick W. Wead, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Hudson³ Leverett, son of Gov. John² and Hannah (Hudson) Leverett, born at Boston, Mass., 3 May 1640, died there between 10 Oct. and 1 Dec. 1692, married first, at Boston, 20 Aug. 1661, Sarah Payton, daughter of Capt. Bezaleel and Mary (Greenow) Payton, born at Boston, 9 Aug. 1643, died there 7 June 1679 (Kings Chapel records). Sometime before 21 Sept. 1681, when he and his wife witnessed the will of William Cheney (Suffolk Probate, #1189), he married a second wife, Elizabeth. That she was the daughter of Matthew¹ and Hannah (Andrews) Gannett of Scituate and the widow of John² Tay, is proved by the following records.

The will of Matthew Gannett, dated 23 Aug. 1694, proved 15 Nov. 1694 (Supreme Court Files, #3042), names his daughters Hannah Adams, Abigail Dodson and Elizabeth Leverett, and grandchildren Esther Palmer, David Adams, Thomas Leverett and the four children of his son Joseph deceased.

The will of the widow Hannah Gannett (Plymouth Probate, #8344), dated 18 Oct. 1700, proved 31 July 1701, named Elizabeth Leverett executrix.

Hudson Leverett's unproved will (printed in Sewell's Diary (3:31) was dated 10 Oct. 1692 and names wife Elizabeth, sons John and Thomas, daughter Mary, wife's daughter Elizabeth Myham, and cousin Esther Palmer.

Suffolk Registry of Deeds, 16:368: on 16 Sept. 1692, Hudson Leverett set up a trust for the benefit of his wife Elizabeth with David Adams (her brother-in-law) and his brother Abraham Adams as trustees. This included some land in New London, Conn., which Hudson had bought of Thomas Bell.

The Boston Vital Records show that Elizabeth Tay mar-

ried Paul Myham on 17 Dec. 1689. She was the daughter of John² Tay, son of William¹ and Grace (Newell) Tay, who was baptized at Boston, 21 Nov. 1647 and died at Weymouth, Mass., 21 Oct. 1678. It will be noted that John Tay's death occurred at a reasonable time for his widow to marry Hudson Leverett, whose will called Elizabeth (Tay) Myham his wife's daughter.

Elizabeth Leverett died at Roxbury, Mass., 16 Dec. 1714. Administration was granted to "her brother" Joshua Winsor on 5 Mar. 1714/15. Joshua Winsor was the father of Rebecca Winsor who married at Boston, 11 Dec. 1701, Thomas⁴ Leverett.

There is no record of the birth of Thomas⁴ Leverett, but that he was son of Hudson by his second wife Elizabeth is indicated by the will of her father Matthew Gannett (above) and also by the fact that he was not named in the will of his grandfather Gov. John Leverett (Supreme Court Files, #1759) which was made 15 Mar. 1678/9 and proved 25 Mar. 1679, although his brother John was named in it. Hence he was presumably born later than March 1679, and Hudson's first wife (Sarah Payton) died only three months thereafter.

Furthermore, on 11 May 1705, John⁴ Leverett sold as "lawful heir" land which had belonged to Bezaleel Payton without consideration of his brother (Suffolk Registry, 22:280). Also when John⁴ brought suit in May 1707 against his aunts for his share of his grandfather's estate, he ignored the rights of the children of Thomas⁴, and it was not until 11 July 1725 (Suffolk Registry, 39:41) that John's two daughters, Sarah⁵ Leverett and Mary⁵ (Leverett) Denison, agreed to a division of the land with Knight⁵ Leverett, son of Thomas⁴.

THE WIFE OF JONATHAN³ BULLARD

By Frederick W. Wead, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Jonathan³ Bullard, son of Jonathan² and Hester (Morse) Bullard, born at Watertown, Mass., 25 Dec. 1672, died at Weston, Mass., 14 Sept. 1719, had wife Anna who married second, as his second wife, Edward² Harrington, intentions recorded at Weston, 1 Apr. 1727, and marriage at Watertown, 24 May 1727.

That Anna was the daughter of John³ and Tabitha (Stone) Rice, born at Sudbury, Mass., 29 Aug. 1678, is proved by recorded deeds in the Middlesex County Registry.

Vol. 28:182. Oct. 1719. Anne Bullard of Weston, widow, alias Anne Rice, daughter of John Rice late of Sudbury, for £10 paid by her brother Moses Rice, cord-

wainer, of Sudbury, quitclaims her share in father's estate and mother's interest therein.

Vol. 28:183. 13 Jan. 1720/1. Receipts of heirs of John Rice to eldest brother John Rice for shares of father's estate. These were signed by Edward Rice of Rutland, Moses Rice, Uriah Wheeler and wife Abigail, William Moore and wife Tamar, Joseph Haynes and Tabitha Cutler. Moses in his receipt states that he had bought the shares of his sisters Anna Bullard and Prudence Stevens.

Vol. 43:559. 12 Nov. 1742. Edward Harrington and wife Anna with some of the Bullard children deed to Jonathan Bullard land in the improvement of their mother.

THE FIRST GENERATIONS OF THE VAN DOORN FAMILY

By William J. Hoffman, M. Mech. Eng., of La Plume, Penn.

In the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 64:11, I discussed the supposed coat-of-arms of the Van Doorn family of Monmouth County, N. J., as shown in Matthews' American Armoury and Blue Book under the article Godwin (an ancestress of the family was Tyla Van Doorn). This Monmouth County Van Doorn family, according to The Van Doorn Family in Holland and America, by A. Van Doren Honeyman, 1909, p. 574-637, is descended from Cornelius Van Doorn who settled in Monmouth County and who was a son of Diedlof Doorn, while the latter is said to have been a son of Cornelis Lambertsz from Doorn, a farmer's servant and an early settler in New Netherland, a parentage to which I took exception in the above-mentioned article.

In the Record, op. cit., 72:225, I emphasized again the fact that this parentage was obviously incorrect. I also mentioned Diedlof's marriage to Elsje Jeuriaens, NYDR 1681, and added that the baptisms of three of their children were entered in NYDR, while, however, no son Cornelius had been found.

During an entry by entry search of the baptismal records of the NYDR church (New York Dutch Reformed Church) in the course of another investigation, I noted the entries relating to this family, which due to a much garbled spelling of the name Diedlof, a distinctly German or Scandinavian Christian name and therefore unfamiliar to the Dutch scribes, had formerly escaped my attention.

Herewith I submit the record of the first generations of this family. I have given only the year dates and page references, which can easily be verified and the complete dates filled out.

Claes¹ Ditlof married first, Aeltie Sampsons, and second, between 1667 and 1675, Aeltie Ruths.

Children, all baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of New York:

- i. Didelof² Doren, 1662 (64); parents, Claes Ditelofszen, Aeltie Sampsons; sp. Pietertje Jans. He m. NYDR 1681 (48) Elsje Jeuriaens, from New York. He d. prior to 1689 when his widow m. NYDR (67), Theunis Theunissen Denyck (not ten Eyck as sometimes stated). She m. (3) 1696 (82), Thomas Verdon, widower of Jannetje Claes Bonen; and (4) NYDR 1699 (91), Pieter Jansz Boeckholt, from Leyden, widower of Lysbet Pater (Paten), who in turn was the widow of Pieter Roelofs, from Utrecht. Children (Dore, Doren):
 1. Diedlof³, 1681 (147); father given as Diedlof Doren; sp. Rutgert Williamszen, Susanna Thomas.
 2. Claes, 1683 (157); father Died'lot; sp. Gerrit Seeuw, Susanna Thomas.
 3. Catharina, 1684 (162); father, Ditlo Dore; sp. Dirck Jansen, Aeltie Ruths. She m. NYDR 1702 (98), Salomon Goewey, j.m. van N. Albanie woonende op de Deutelbay. He was a son of Salomon Abelsz Goewey from Amsterdam and (probably) Barbara, for Barbara widow of Salomon Abbetsen is mentioned in 1671 in the Court Min. of Alb. Renss. and Schen. 1:259. Children of Salomon and Catharina, bapt. NYDR:
 - a. Jacob⁴, 1703 (289), sp. Jacob Salomonse, Elsie Boeckholt.
 - b. Salomon, 1706 (319), sp. Cornelis Doorn, Jacob Salomonse, Grietje Kermer wed. van Jan Tilburg.
 4. Cornelis, 1685 (170); no father's name but mother Elsje Jeuriaens; sp. Cornelis Christieanszen. He settled in Monmouth County. Had a son Dietlof.
 5. Jeuriaen, 1687 (182); father, Diclof Dooren; sp. Joris Walraeven, Magdalena Rutgers.
- ii. Catharyn, 1664 (76); parents, Claes Dudloos, Aeltje Sampsons; sp. Rutgert Willemszen, Juffr. Verbrack.
- iii. Sampson, 1667 (86); parents, Claes Diedeloos, Aeltie Sampsons; sp. Rutgert Willemszen, Janneken Coutois.
- iv. Gysbertie, 1675 (120); parents, Claes Dutlo, Aeltje Ruts; sp. Ruth Willemszen, Magdalena.
- v. Geertruid, 1677 (129); parents, Claes Ditlo, Aeltje Ruths; sp. Joris Walgraef, Geertie Jans, Magdaleentje Ruths.

The above establishes the first generations of the Van Doorn family of Monmouth County, N. J. From a study of the sponsors it has been possible to identify the second wife of Claes Ditlof, namely, Aeltie Ruths. Among the sponsors we find Rutgert Willemsz four times, and in addition, Joris Walgraef and Magdalena Rutgers twice.

Rutgert Willemsz was a native of the city of Weesp,

south-east of Amsterdam, Netherlands. He was at the Delaware in 1660 and at that time was forty-five years old. (Col. Mss. XII:340.) We find in the NYDR records Sara Rutgers "from Weesp" who married NYDR 1673 (37) Daniel Waldron; and Magdaleentje Rutgers "from Weesp" who married first, NYDR 1672 (35) Joris Waldgraef from London, and second, NYDR 1696 (84) Matthys Jansz Boeckholt from Leyden. In addition, there is the fact that at the recorded baptisms of their children Rutger Willemsz acted as a sponsor, while Magdaleentje Rutgers acted in the same capacity for the children of Sara Rutgers (BDC:115, 129). It seems therefore safe to assume that Magdalena and Sara were daughters of Rutger Willems.

Studying again the sponsors at the baptisms of the children and grandchildren of Claes Ditlof, it would seem safe to assume that Aeltje Ruths was also a daughter of Rutger Willemsz and consequently a sister of both Sara and Magdaleentje Rutgers. It only seems odd that Aeltje does not appear as a sponsor for her sisters' children. But the fact that Magdalena Ruths married as her second husband Matthys Jansz Boeckholt, while Didelof Doren's widow Elsje Jeuriaens married Matthys' brother Pieter Jans Boeckholt, seems to lend additional support to the assumption of Aeltje Ruth's parentage.

Due to this intermarriage with a family from Weesp, as Claes Ditlof's second wife, I venture to suggest that his first wife, Aeltje Sampsons may also have come from that city; for there was in New Amsterdam one Geertruid Sampsons "from Weesp" who married first, Jan Theunissen, and second, NYDR 1661 (27) Pieter Andriessen. At the baptism of Geertruid's child Jannetje (BDC: 1664) Rutger Willemsen appears as a sponsor. Sampson was a rather uncommon name, but it should be emphasized that the indicated identity is only a supposition.

For the identification of Elsje Jeuriaens the wife of Didelof Doren, a clue is found in the Flatbush records, 1688 (140): Elsje, daughter of Wm. Willemsz and Janneke Jeuriaens; sponsors, Dytelof Durje (sic), Elsje Jeuriaens.

SOME CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE EDDOWES FAMILY
AND OTHER FAMILIES TREATED IN THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

By John Insley Coddington, of Arlington, Virginia

In an article on "The Quarrell Family in Wales and the Welsh Border Counties of England," published in The American Genealogist, vol. 24, pp. 215-222, mention was made on pp. 220-221 of Ralph Eddowes (1751-1833), who lived successively at Whitchurch, co. Salop, and Chester, co. Chester, England, migrated to America with his family in 1794, and settled first at Philadelphia and then at "Stapeley" near the village of Fox Chase, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania. Ralph Eddowes married in 1777 Sarah Kenrick (1755-1815), second daughter of John and Mary (Quarrell) Kenrick of Wynn Hall, Rusbon, co. Denbigh, Wales. It seems desirable to point out some of the genealogical connections between the family of Ralph and Sarah (Kenrick) Eddowes and certain other families that have been discussed in previous volumes of The American Genealogist.

Ralph¹ and Sarah (Kenrick) Eddowes had thirteen children and fifty-six grandchildren. Their eldest surviving son was Ralph² Eddowes, Jr., who was b. at Chester, England, 8 June 1784, accompanied his parents to America in 1794, returned to England for a year in 1811-2 to visit his relatives, and was a farmer and surveyor at Fox Chase, Pa., until 1840, when he removed to 173 Carpenter St., Philadelphia, Pa., where he d. 16 Dec. 1841. He was m. by Rev. Uriah DuBois in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa., 17 Oct. 1820, to Louisa⁴ Thornton (John³, John², Joseph¹), who was b. at Philadelphia, Pa., in Aug. 1801 and d. there 17 Oct. 1866. She was mentioned in The American Genealogist, vol. 15, p. 159, in an article entitled "The Family of Joseph Thornton, of Newport Pagnell, co. Buckingham, England, and of Newtown, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania," and, as was there stated, she was the tenth of the sixteen children of John³ Thornton (1765-1837), innkeeper, by his wife Mary⁵ Moon (1766-1814). John³ Thornton was the son of John² Thornton (1734/5-1786) of Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., innkeeper, by his second wife, Sarah⁴ Walker (Joseph³, Joseph², George¹), whose family was treated under the title of "The Family of George Walker of Philadelphia, Pa.," in The American Genealogist, vol. 20, pp. 33-43, and vol. 23, pp. 239-242.

Mary⁵ Moon (James⁴, James³, Roger², James¹), wife of John³ Thornton and mother of Louisa (Thornton) Eddowes, was the daughter of James⁴ Moon (1738-1796), yeoman, of Falls and Lower Makefield Townships, Bucks Co., Pa., by his wife Sarah Dowdney (1741-1822), daughter of Thomas Dowdney of Bristol Township, Bucks Co., Pa., who d. in 1748, by his wife Mary Bowne (b. in Bristol Township 17 Dec. 1716), daughter of John and Mary (Beakes) Bowne

of Bristol Township. This last family is discussed in an article called "A Bowne Problem" in The American Genealogist, vol. 19, pp. 166-176.

Ralph² and Louisa (Thornton) Eddowes continued the prolific tradition of both their families, and had thirteen children. Their eldest child, Ralph³ Eddowes, b. at Fox Chase, Pa., 3 Sept. 1821, d. at Greeley, Colorado, 6 Feb. 1898, m. 24 Oct. 1844, his first cousin, Rebecca Woollens, b. 9 Feb. 1823, d. at Greeley, Colo., 14 Feb. 1898, daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Thornton) Woollens, for whom see The American Genealogist, vol. 15, pp. 158-9 and the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, vol. 30, p. 91.

The eldest daughter and third child of Ralph² and Louisa (Thornton) Eddowes was Eliza Mary³ Eddowes, b. at Fox Chase, Pa., 16 Oct. 1824, d. at 127 Dane Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, 21 Dec. 1893, m. at Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan. 1844 (by Rev. William Henry Furness, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia) to Cornelius Francis² O'Driscoll, b. in Drinker's Court, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 July 1813, d. at 144 Clark St., Cincinnati, Ohio, 11 Dec. 1863, eldest child of Denis¹ and Elizabeth (Taylor) O'Driscoll, whose family is set forth in The American Genealogist, vol. 16, p. 128. An interesting phenomenon was repeated in the O'Driscoll family in successive generations. Denis¹ and Elizabeth (Taylor) O'Driscoll were married by Rev. Joseph Filmore, D.D., on 18 Feb. 1812 at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Philadelphia. The marriage was repeated at St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Willing's Alley, Philadelphia, 28 May 1813, by Rt. Rev. Michael Egan, first Bishop of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth (Taylor) O'Driscoll was baptized a Roman Catholic. In like manner in the next generation Cornelius Francis² O'Driscoll and Eliza Mary³ Eddowes were first married in the Unitarian Church; the ceremony was repeated at their home, 4 Frank's Court, Philadelphia, 18 Nov. 1845, by Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, third Bishop of Philadelphia (later Archbishop of Baltimore), and Eliza was at the same time baptized by the Bishop (who was not related to her paternal grandmother's family, the Kenricks of Wynn Hall).

Cornelius Francis² and Eliza Mary (Eddowes) O'Driscoll had eight children, of whom the third was Elizabeth Rose³ O'Driscoll, b. at Philadelphia, 14 Nov. 1847, d. at the Brown County Inn, St. Martin, Ohio, 28 Jan. 1936. She was m. (1) at the Cathedral of the Assumption, Louisville, Ky., 12 Jan. 1869 (as his third wife) to Michael Magevney (originally McGivney), b. in the townland of Sessiagh, parish of Cleenish, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 26 Oct. 1815, d. at 179 (later 315) Carroll Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 22 April 1887, whose family is discussed in the

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, vol. 34, p. 108. She m. (2) at St. Peter's Church, Memphis, Tenn., 17 March 1890, William Timothy Sullivan, b. at Troy, N. Y., 28 Aug. 1852, d. at Abita Springs, La., 6 Jan. 1913. Michael and Elizabeth Rose (O'Driscoll) Magevney are the maternal grandparents of the present writer.

The fifth child of Cornelius Francis² and Eliza Mary (Eddowes) O'Driscoll was Eleanor Marie³ O'Driscoll, b. at 30 Auburn St., Philadelphia, 19 Aug. 1851, d. at the Beecher Apts., Cincinnati, Ohio, 12 March 1937, m. at Cincinnati, 27 Feb. 1878, Albert Allen⁷ Brasher (Lawrence, Ludgrove⁶, John⁵, Capt. Henry⁴, Henry³, Isaac², Henry¹ Bresser), whose immigrant ancestor is discussed by William J. Hoffman in an article on "Brazier-Brasher-Breser of New York" in The American Genealogist, vol. 21, pp. 155-157.

Roger² Eddowes, thirteenth and youngest child of Ralph¹ and Sarah (Kenrick) Eddowes, was b. at Chester, England, 11 April 1792, came to America with his family in 1794, and eventually settled on a farm near Somerton, Philadelphia Co., Pa., where he d. 24 March 1856. He m. 31 Oct. 1816, Claranda Bennet, b. 1796, d. at 912 Melon St., Philadelphia, 21 May 1868. She was the daughter of Simon Bennet, Jr. (bapt. 2 April 1768) and granddaughter of Simon and Clanche or Clauche or Klaartje (Sackett) Bennet, for whom see Walter Lee Sheppard's note on "Sackett of New Jersey and Pennsylvania" in The American Genealogist, vol. 23, p. 237. Roger² and Claranda (Bennet) Eddowes had thirteen children, as did his parents and his elder brother Ralph². Their third son and sixth child, William³ Eddowes, was b. 5 April 1825 and d. at Somerton, Pa., 15 May 1900. He m. ca. 1855 his cousin Camilla Sackett, b. 8 Sept. 1829, d. at Rockledge, Pa., 30 Sept. 1906, daughter of Joseph Larue and Phebe (Phoads) Sackett, and granddaughter of Joseph Sackett who m. Eleanor Larue, likewise mentioned in the last reference cited above.

NOTES AND ERRATA

HOOMERY-WODELL. In my "Additions and Corrections to Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," in The American Genealogist, 20:113, under Hoomery I stated by a slip of the pen that John Hoomery, the probable son of John and Mary (Jennings) Hoomery, married Sarah, daughter of William and Mary Wodell. This is wrong. Sarah, daughter of William and Mary Wodell, married, as stated by Austin, Samuel Sanford of Portsmouth. The Sarah who married John Hoomery was her niece, the daughter of her brother Gershom and Mary (Tripp) Wodell, as stated by Austin (p. 437).

-G. Andrews Moriarty, Ogunquit, Maine

BRADT-BRATT FAMILY OF ALBANY. Innes Getty, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y., has prepared a fine manuscript account of the Bradt-Bratt family of Albany, N. Y. This was not known to the present writer when he compiled a limited account of certain branches of this family (The American Genealogist, 24:231-241). Thanks to Mr. Getty, an important error can be corrected, relating to a collateral branch which this writer did not attempt to trace further than the baptisms of the children. Jan Albertse Bradt (see p. 233) was assigned fourteen children. Only the first six of these belong to him, and the name of their mother is unknown. The rest belong to the family of a Jan Albertse Jansen, baptized 31 Mar. 1658, by his wife, Geesje Jans Van Meppelen, baptized 11 Jan. 1667. There is nothing to show that Jan Albertse Bradt ever lived in Loonenburgh (now Athens), and he was dead by June 1697 when his widow (Christian name not stated) was listed in the Albany Census.

We are all the more indebted to Mr. Getty for these facts because three previous compilers, misled by the identity of Christian name and patronymic, made the same error. Pearson in First Settlers of Albany (p. 24) ascribes all the fourteen children to Jan Albertse Bratt, and Hoppin follows him in Washington Ancestry (3:369); and Richard Schermerhorn, Jr., in his Schermerhorn Genealogy apparently accepted the listing as correct, in stating the parentage of three of the supposed children who married into the Schermerhorn family.

-Donald Lines Jacobus, New Haven, Conn.

JOHN EARLE OF ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Near the end of an article entitled "John Earle of Northampton, Mass., and Southampton, L. I.," in The American Genealogist, following the account of John Earle, Jr., who was of East Hampton, L. I. (see vol. 24, p. 142), the statement is made: "The third John Earl is said to have gone first to New York City and then to Orange County, N.Y."

The oft-repeated quotation from Weygant's Earls in Orange County, N. Y., that John Earl of Smiths Clove (Highland Mills) was identical with John Earl, Jr., from East Hampton, L. I., seems at last to merit some notice and a correction. Writing at a distance from a library, I am unable to give full references, but believe it can be made clear that the assumed identity is false.

Edward Earle, born about 1628 in England, was in Maryland before coming to New Jersey, where on 24 Apr. 1676 he purchased from Samuel Edsall and Peter Stoutenburgh, as administrators of the estate of Capt. Nicholas Varlett, dec'd, and Nicholas Bayard of New York, merchant, a plantation in "Kill After Coll, called Sikakus," as granted in the patent of 30 Oct. 1667 [N. J. Archives, 1st ser., 21:54]. Further references to this plantation will be found in the same volume, pp. 261, 279; also a mention of Edward Earle as Sheriff in 1692 (p. 159).

Edward Earle, Sr., made his will 16 May 1709, being of Bergen County, gentleman; wife Hannah, sole executrix; son Edward; grandsons Edward and Enoch Earle and others unnamed; witnesses, Martha Mompesson, Elizabeth Pinhorne, J. Pinhorne; will proved at New York, 8 May 1717 [N. J. Archives, 23; Wills, 1:147, q. v. for other records of estate].

The son, Edward Earle, Jr., married 13 Feb. 1688, Elsie Vreeland, daughter of Enoch Michielse Vreeland by his first wife, Dirksje Meyers. Vreeland's will, made 12 Apr. 1715, proved 13 Nov. 1710 [sic, probably 1719], named his daughter Elsie, widow of Edward Earle [ibid., 1:483]. The will of the second Edward Earle, of "Se-caeket, Bargin Co.," made 28 May 1713, proved 27 Aug. 1713, named wife Elshe, sons Edward and Enoch, daughter Hannah Stoutenburgh, and apparently other children not specified [ibid., 1:147]. A petition attached to the will prayed that Richard Edsall be given administration to accomplish a more just distribution of the property of Edward, Sr. This was signed by the other children of Edward, Jr.: Marmaduke, Hannah, Alice, Phillip, Sylvester, John, William, Nathaniel, Thomasina, and Theodocia. Edward, 3rd, and Enoch, who did not sign, seem to have been given too large a proportion of the family estate.

John³ Earle was born 8 Sept. 1698, and about 1718 married Abigail Morris; his brother Enoch married Hannah Morris; and Marmaduke married Rebecca Morris. The Morris girls were sisters, daughters of William and Rebecca Morris. Their mother Rebecca has been called Anderson, but that was not her maiden name; she married second, William Anderson. [See N. J. Archives, Wills, 1:330; 2:349.]

A deed of 20 Aug. 1733 shows John Earle resident of Elizabeth, N. J. Marmaduke Earle was admitted a citizen of New York, 1738, and John Earle, 1739 [Memorial History

of New York City, 2:205]. On 14 Mar. 1741, recognizance was given by John Hushon, John Earl, glazier, and Henry Peek or Peck, all of New York, for the appearance of the said John Hushon, suspected of being accessory to a felony [Calendar of Historic MSS. of New York, 2:552]. Abigail wife of John Earl made deposition 9 May 1741 relative to what a negro had said [ibid., 2:556].

On 3 Apr. 1747, John Earle and wife Abigail conveyed to John Brush 400 acres on Hudsons River, at Quaeback Pond (Rockland Lake), Haverstraw [New York Gen. and Biog. Record, 66:217]. It is to be noted that the Mompessons held land in Orange County as early as 1709, while Mary Finhorne and her children purchased 5300 acres in Orange County in 1720. These families were neighbors of the Earles in New Jersey and closely associated with them, and it is possible that through them John Earle gained his first interest in Orange County lands.

Little detail has been found regarding the life and family of John Earle in New York. His first son was Edward, born 1719, hat maker in New York, who purchased in 1762 property at Secaucus, the family home in New Jersey. A probable son was Morris Earle, painter and glazier in New York City, who married about 1747, Catherine Earl, presumably a cousin. Two others attributed to John were Marmaduke, who married Martha Van Gelder, and Alice or Else, who married Edward Smith.

John Earle, Jr., married in New York City, Rachel Adams, and it was probably he who bought land in Orange County, 26 June 1762, from Thomas Smith. John and Rachel deeded land to their son, Samuel Earl of Cornwall, Orange County, 17 Feb. 1770, and on the same date Samuel and Else Earl deeded to William Smith of New York City. To have had a married son by 1770, John Earl must have been one of the older sons of John and Abigail Earl.

Weygant states that the elder John Earl's wife was Abigail, and that the younger John married Rachel Adams. The latter were grandparents of his own wife, Rachel Earl. We may trust Weygant thus far, for the names of his wife's grandmother and great-grandmother. The rest of the lineage points definitely to Secaucus, N. J., and not in any particular to eastern Long Island or New England.

-Mrs. Ralph A. Vail, Michigan City, Ind.

THE WIFE OF JOHN³ ROGERS OF BILLERICA. Hazen's History of Billerica, Mass., states that John³ Rogers (John², John¹) married Abigail ———, and names seven children with their dates. John was born at Billerica, 13 Dec. 1680 and died 7 July 1736. Abigail died 9 Jan. 1754 aged 73; or in her 72nd year according to the record on her gravestone in Old Corner Burial Grounds.

Search of the vital records of Billerica reveals but one recorded Abigail born at the right time. She was Abigail Durant, daughter of John and Susanna Durant, born 21 Sept. 1681. If she was wife of John Rogers, she was actually in her 73rd year at death, and the differing record statements of her age are as close to the fact as one often finds at that period. If the wife of John Rogers was a native of Billerica, then Abigail Durant is a strong candidate for the honor. The clue is given for the benefit of those who may be able to search unpublished original records.

John Durant (or Duren) received a grant of land in Billerica in 1669. It was bounded by the Concord River on the west, and the Chelmsford road on the east. This was near the old cemetery at the corner. In 1689 Thomas Dutton became his neighbor across the road to the east. John Durant had married Susan Dutton, daughter of Thomas, in 1670. John Durant died in prison in Cambridge, 27 Oct. 1692. Farmer and Savage suggest, in view of the date, that the charge may have been witchcraft. There should be records available to show whether that was the fact.

-Fred K. Jackson, M.D., Burlington, Vt.

ADGATES OF NORWICH, CONN., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Daniel Adgate, born at Norwich, Conn., 7 Mar. 1734/5, lost at sea in 1764, son of Matthew and Hannah (Hyde) Adgate, married at Norwich, 31 Aug. 1760, Phebe Waterman, probably baptized 19 Feb. 1737/8, daughter of John and Anne (Hyde) Waterman, and had two children. Some account of this family has been given in Walworth, Hyde Genealogy, 1864, 1:37; Perkins, Old Houses of Norwich, 1895, p. 409; and Waterman and Jacobus, The Waterman Family, 1939, 1:231. The last-named gives a great deal of information from Connecticut sources.

There was some doubt as to the death of Phebe (Waterman) Adgate in Philadelphia in the yellow fever plague of 1793, but it is confirmed by a copy of the register of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, in Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, which show that "Mrs. Adgate, aged 50 years" was buried on 5 Oct. 1793 in the Second Presbyterian Churchyard, having been admitted a member of that church on 12 Feb. 1792 as "Phebe Adgate."

The son, Andrew Adgate, was born at Norwich, 22 Mar. 1762, and is stated by Walworth to have "settled at Alexandria, D.C., and died there about 1840 without issue," while Perkins stated that he died of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793, and Jacobus followed Perkins but calls attention to the Walworth statement.

Andrew Adgate, born 22 Mar. 1762, did die in the yellow fever plague of 1793 as stated by Perkins, and was

buried 30 Sept. 1793 in the Second Presbyterian Church-yard as "Andrew Adgate, aged 29 years" (the register, op. cit.). Administration on the estate of Andrew Adgate deceased intestate was granted 12 Nov. 1793 to (his widow) Mary Adgate [Phila. Admin. Book 1:336]. "Andrew Adgate, Centn., and Mary Westcott, both of Philadelphia, were married by licence from the Supreme Executive Council" on 25 Oct. 1788 by the pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city [copy of register of First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, in Collections op. cit.; the marriage records are published in Penna. Archives, 2nd series, 8:735]. The bride was a daughter of John and Sarah (Disment) Westcott, then of Philadelphia, formerly of Bridgeton, N.J., and later of Alexandria, Va. [D.A. R. Lineage Book 39:288; Mayflower Index, 283, 282, 290, etc.; National Gen. Soc. Quarterly, 28:48]. Family notes, unverified, say that Mary was born in 1773 and died in 1847 in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia City Directory for 1791 listed "Andrew Adgate, card-maker, 38 North 3rd Street," also "Westcott & Adgate, wool & cotton card-makers, 59 North Front Street," and the issue for 1793 listed "Andrew Adgate, card-maker, 55 North 2nd Street," and that for 1794 listed "Widow Adgate, boarding-house, 7 Cherry Street." In the Federal Census of Philadelphia 1790, published 1908, p. 221, in the list of heads of families east side of North 3rd Street, between Market and Race Streets, appears "Andrew Adgate, card-maker, 6 free white males over 16 years and 5 free white females."

Children of Andrew and Mary (Westcott) Adgate:

1. Sarah, b. 17 Sept. 1789; bapt. 5 Feb. 1794 (Second Pres. Church).
11. Phebe, b. 18 Mar. 1792; bapt. 5 Feb. 1794 (ibid.); d. 1848; resided in Alexandria, Va., when she m. 30 Nov. 1815, William Corrie Lipscomb of Georgetown, D.C.; had issue.
111. Andrew, b. 1793-4 in Philadelphia; baptism not found on record; d. 15 Oct. 1827 ae. 33 (g.s. in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.); m. 15 Oct. 1822, Elizabeth Owen Dorsey of Baltimore, and had an only child, Henrietta Dorsey Adgate, b. 1826, who d. 7 Nov. 1910, having m. 9 Sept. 1845, John Duer of that city and had issue.

William and Eunice (Waterman) Adgate of Norwich had two sons who also settled in Philadelphia. An account of this family is found in the Hyde Genealogy, p. 131, see also The Waterman Family, p. 455. Daniel Adgate, one of these sons, was born at Norwich 1 Jan. 1768, and is said to have died in Philadelphia without issue. He was probably the Daniel Adgate who married Mary Cochran on 5 Aug. 1793 according to the register of Christ

Church (Episcopal), Philadelphia; and she was probably the "Mrs. Mary Adgate, aged 53 years" who was buried 5 Aug. 1822 in the Second Presbyterian Churchyard there (copy of register, op. cit.), unless the reference is to the widow of Andrew Adgate abovesaid. The estate of Daniel Adgate is not found in the probate records of Philadelphia.

In the City Directories he appeared listed first in 1799, as an officer in the Customs House, in 1800-01 as a clerk there, 1802-11 as an accomptant, 1813-23 as a grocer, and 1828-36 as a gentleman. The records of the Philadelphia Board of Health do not contain an entry of his death, nor the Daily American Advertiser an obituary notice of Daniel Adgate. By deed of 9 May 1826, Daniel Adgate of the City of Philadelphia, grocer, conveyed to William Davis of said city, tailor, for \$5451.17, a brick messuage and lot of 15 feet 3 inches frontage on the east side of Delaware 3rd Street by 44 feet on the north side of Elbow Lane, the same which Samuel Salter of said city, carver, conveyed to said Daniel Adgate by deed of 24 Aug. 1811 [Phila. Deed Book JC-14:646].

William Adgate, born 10 Aug. 1775, brother to the abovesaid Daniel, died at Philadelphia without issue, according to the Hyde Genealogy. He was probably the William Adgate who died 7 Nov. 1816 aged 30-40 and was buried in Second Presbyterian Churchyard, Philadelphia, according to the records of the city Board of Health (now in Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania). The register of burials from 5 Apr. 1816 to 13 Mar. 1818 of said church is apparently lost. Administration on the estate of William Adgate deceased intestate was granted 13 Nov. 1816 to Daniel Adgate, with John Bartlett of Philadelphia, grocer, and Richard Roe, as sureties [Philadelphia Admin. Book M:1].

Jabez Adgate, son of Elijah and Abiah (Perkins) Adgate, was born at Norwich, 1 Aug. 1764. He was grandson of Matthew and Hannah (Hyde) Adgate, nephew of Daniel (supra) and hence first cousin of Andrew of Philadelphia. He is identified in The Waterman Family, 1: 231, as a joiner and as of Philadelphia in 1788 and 1789 in which latter year he received a power of attorney from Andrew and Phebe Adgate of Philadelphia. Hence the following record would seem applicable to him. Administration on the intestate estate of Jabez Adgate of Philadelphia was granted 19 Oct. 1791 to Andrew Adgate and Charles C. White [Phila. Admin. Book I:257].

-Lewis D. Cook, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE "OTHER" GILLETTTS

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.
(Compiled in behalf of W. B. Murray, Esq., of Peoria, Ill.)

Sergt. Jeremiah Gillett of Simsbury

Connecticut genealogists have long been confused by the appearance around 1700 of a number of Gilletts who cannot be assigned to the families of the brothers Jonathan Gillett of Windsor and Nathan Gillett of Simsbury. The object of the present paper is to set forth the early generations of these "other" Gillett families, and to propound a theory as to their origin. Incomplete as are the records collected, they will form a substantial basis for future investigations.

The brothers Jonathan and Nathan were sons of Rev. William Gillett or Gyllett, Rector of Chaffcombe, co. Somerset, England. Reference should be made to John Insley Coddington's article in The American Genealogist, 15:208-217, and to that of Alice Lucinda Friest in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 100:272-277 (continued in subsequent issues) for the English origin and the family of Jonathan Gillett. Jonathan and Nathan had a brother, Jeremy or Jeremiah.

Nathan Gillett had a grant of 50 acres of land from the Colony, 12 Oct. 1671, for his service in the Pequot War; and on 14 May 1674, "Jeremy Gillett Senr" received a colonial grant of 50 acres, but with no statement of for what service [Col. Rec. of Conn., 2:161, 230]. This was the usual amount granted to veterans of the Pequot War at that period, and some entries so specify, while others do not. Jeremy Gillett does not appear otherwise in the colonial records and had no civil service to explain such a grant, so it seems almost certain that it was for service in the Pequot War. Jonathan's son Jeremy was born in 1648 and was an adult in 1674, and that obviously is why the Jeremy of the grant was styled "Senr."

Jeremiah Gillett received a grant of land in Simsbury in 1678. One of the name witnessed an order of John Moses concerning a bill of Cornelius "Gelitt," Jr., 9 Feb. 1692, but this man was probably the son of Jonathan. He had a house lot laid out in Simsbury, 15 Apr. 1695; also, the "former grant" is now laid out (17 May 1695) "given to him some years past." This evidently refers to the grant of 1678. Jeremiah Gillett of Simsbury sold to the Town of Simsbury, 19 Oct. 1697, seven acres formerly given him by the Town. Land was recorded to him 24 May 1699. "Serj. Jeremiah" of Simsbury sold to James Cornish, 2 Nov. 1702. Jeremiah of Simsbury sold to John Humphries, 22 Apr. 1702, and to Dudley Woodbridge, re-

corded 8 Jan. 1704/5. [Simsbury Deeds, 1:18, 41; 1 1/2: 5, 146; 2:47, 59, 105.]

Jeremiah Gillett was one of those who took the inventory of Jacob Bissell of Simsbury, 23 Aug. 1694 [Manwaring's Digest, 1:405].

"Sergant Jeremiah Gillit dyed March 24th day 1707 8 Interred march 25 1707/8." "Zerubabell ffyller the Son of Zerubabel ffilly" of windzor was married to Rachel Gillyt the daughter of Jeremiah Gillet of Simsbury January 3d 1705/6." [Simsbury Records, Bates, pp. 22, 32.]

Some of the above records have been puzzling to students of the family. It has been suggested that Jonathan's son Jeremiah, who was born 12 Feb. 1647/8 and had no recorded marriage until 1685, when he was nearly 48 years old, may have had a previous wife by whom he may have been father of Sergt. Jeremiah and of Rachel named above. But that is not possible. Jeremiah² (Jonathan¹) lived in Windsor and died there 1 Mar. 1692/3, leaving by his only known wife an only surviving child, who died a few weeks later. This child legally inherited from her father, and upon her death, her share of his estate was ordered distributed to her uncles and aunts, the brothers and sisters of Jeremiah². It is therefore certain, that whether married before or not, he left no surviving issue by a former wife.

It has been pointed out that Jeremiah¹, brother of Jonathan and Nathan, seems to have been early in Windsor and to have participated in the Pequot War in 1637. In 1641 he was back in England when his father made his will. In 1674 he received, probably through the efforts of his relatives here, the colonial grant of fifty acres to which he was entitled as a veteran, and it may be the same grant to which reference was made in Simsbury records in 1678. It is worthy of notice that Nathan lived in Simsbury and obtained his own grant two and a half years before Jeremiah obtained his.

No actual proof has been found that any Jeremiah Gillett occupied the land or lived in Simsbury much before 1695, when a house lot was given him and the former grant was laid out. It is therefore possible to suppose that Jeremiah returned to England shortly after 1637 and was living there at the time of the land grant of 1674, and even that he did not come over to take up the grant until some twenty years after that. His brother Nathan in Simsbury would look after his local interests.

There is one difficulty. To fight in the Pequot War, we may assume that Jeremiah was at least 17 years old in 1637, and hence born in 1620 or earlier. It will presently be shown that the proved and probable children of Sergt. Jeremiah of Simsbury were born between 1670 and 1690, when the Pequot War Jeremiah must have been in his fifties or sixties. While not impossible, that would be

unusual. However, it may well be that Jeremiah of the Pequot War remained in England, that he assigned his land grant to a son of the same name, and that Sergt. Jeremiah of Simsbury was really Jeremiah, Jr., and born around 1650 instead of by 1620. Such a theory is in harmony with the known facts and with the dates.

The children of Sergt. Jeremiah were presumably born in England and are not recorded in Connecticut. There is no probate of his estate. Hence his family has to be proved or deduced from other records.

Children of Sergt. Jeremiah Gillett

1. Rachel. At her recorded marriage in Simsbury to Zerubbabel Fyler on 3 Jan. 1705/6, she is called daughter of Jeremiah of Simsbury and is therefore a proved child.

2. Eliphal. He first appears in Milford, Conn., about the time of his marriage to Mary Wheeler of that town, which can be placed about 1696. His second son was named Jeremiah, which could be for his father, and other children were named Abraham and Rachel, which could be for a brother and sister, proved children of Sergt. Jeremiah. The evidence of names in this case is very strong. There was also a son Jonathan, who may have been named after Eliphal's putative uncle, Jonathan of Windsor.

There is just one difficulty in the way of placing Eliphal as a son of Sergt. Jeremiah. Eliphal's wife Mary Wheeler died in 1730, and he had a wife Hannah at the time of his own death in 1747. There are headstones in Milford to two wives of Eliphal Gillet, and Mr. Nathan C. Pond read the inscriptions as follows:

Here lyes ye body
of Mary Gilit
wife to Mr Eliphal Gilit
aged 53 years
Dec'd Jan. ye 31st 1730.

Here lyes the body of
Mrs Elizabeth Gillet
wife to Mr Eliphal Gillet
aged 76 years Died
July 17. 1732.

If Elizabeth's inscription was correctly read, it will be seen that she was born about 1656, hence would have to be placed as mother rather than as wife of Eliphal who married his first wife about 1696 and whose children were born 1697 to 1719. His own birth may not have been earlier than 1674 or 1675, when Elizabeth, by her stated age at death, would have been 18 or 19 years old. She was certainly too old to be wife of this Eliphal. If his mother, then his father was an earlier Eliphal.

There is no record in Milford of any Eliphal earlier than the man who married Mary Wheeler about 1696. If

Elizabeth was his mother, and accompanied or followed him to Milford, then she had been a widow for many years before her death in 1732, probably 35 to 40 years, and it is inconceivable that she would be described as "wife to" instead of "widow of" or "relict of" her long deceased husband. The two inscriptions are similar in wording and style, and I think they both pertain to wives of the same and only known Eliphal of that period and place. In short, I think Elizabeth's age has been misread, and that it should probably be 46 instead of 76. Thus, the first wife, Mary Wheeler, born 1678, died 1730/1; within a year thereafter Eliphal married Elizabeth, born about 1686, died 1732; and he then acquired a third wife, Hannah, who survived him.

With this difficulty removed, there is no bar to accepting Eliphal as a probable but unproved son of Sergt. Jeremiah.

3. John. He first appears in Wethersfield, Conn., at the time of his marriage to Sarah Tryon of that town, 7 Apr. 1697. He lived there until 1716, then moved to Newtown, Conn. His proved son William settled in Milford, where Eliphal lived, and this move is understandable if Eliphal was William's uncle. Furthermore, the son of a daughter of John Gillet married a granddaughter of Eliphal Gillet. Newtown was largely settled by Milford families, and John bought his first land there from a Milford man. All this suggests that John and Eliphal were brothers.

The names of John's children are not reminiscent of the Sergt. Jeremiah family, but several of the names came from the Tryon side. It must be understood that there was not much immigration into New England at the time these several "stray" Gilletts appear in Connecticut towns, and that they cannot be placed in the older Gillett family. It is unreasonable to suppose that several unrelated Gilletts of the same generation, youthful but of marriageable age, would migrate separately from England about the same time and settle in Connecticut towns. It is much more reasonable to place them as brothers and sisters, and as children of Sergt. Jeremiah, who seems to have come over with his children, settling among his relatives in Simsbury. We therefore place John tentatively and with some likelihood as a son of Sergt. Jeremiah.

4. Samuel. The death of "old Sam^l Gillet Aged about 95 Years" on 26 Dec. 1769 is entered in Newtown Church records. John's son Samuel was styled "Junr" at his marriage in 1746, so the existence of a Samuel Gillet in the previous generation cannot be doubted. Even if his age

at death was exaggerated, he can be placed only as a brother of John, and born probably in the 1670's. He had no deeds in Newtown, and no history has been found for him; perhaps he was unmarried and not very competent and he may have lived with his brother John. John named a son Samuel, as did also Abner, a proved son of Jeremiah.

5. Abigail. Baptized at Simsbury, 21 Sept. 1701, as a child of Jeremiah Gillett. Hence a proved child. It will be noted that Jeremiah's children were not baptized in infancy, but as young adults when they were baptized at all.

6. Abner. Baptized at Simsbury, 7 Nov. 1708, as a child of Jeremiah Gillett. Hence a proved child. He was adult at baptism, since he married at Farmington, 6 Sept. 1710.

7. Abraham. Baptized at Farmington, 2 Feb. 1706/7, aged "above 20." Parentage not stated, but in a Farmington deed Abner calls him brother. Hence a proved child of Jeremiah. A child of his was named Eliphalet according to the church records in Fowler's History of Durham, a work which contains many errors of name, and perhaps the name intended was Eliphal, for Abraham's putative brother.

8. Abiah. Second wife of Jonathan Hurlbut (1677-1730) of Kensington in Farmington, earlier of Wethersfield where both John Gillett and Abraham Gillett lived. Hurlbut's will calls Abraham Gillett "my wife's brother" [Manwaring's Digest, 2:74]. Abiah is hence a proved child of Jeremiah. The original brothers, Jonathan, Nathan and Jeremiah, had a sister Abiah, and Nathan of Simsbury named a daughter Abiah.

Eliphal Gillet of Milford

2. Eliphal Gillet, born say 1672 plus or minus, died at Milford, between 29 Jan. 1746/7 (date of will) and March 1746/7 (date of probate); married first, about 1696, Mary Wheeler, baptized at Milford, 3 Feb. 1678, died 31 Jan. 1730 [1730/1], aged 53 (g.s., Milford), daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Holbrook) Wheeler; married second, Elizabeth ———, born perhaps 1686, died 17 July 1732, aged 76 (?46, g.s., Milford); married third, Hannah ———.

His will named only his wife Hannah, youngest son Eliphal, and son Ephraim. His wife Mary Gillet, calling herself "sometime Mary Wheeler, daughter of Ephraim Wheeler of Milford, dec'd," made her will 28 Jan. 1731,

proved 15 Mar. 1730/1. It names her sons Jeremiah and Jonathan Gillet, daughters Mary Lambert, Rachel Collins, Hannah Gillet and Agnes Gillet, and youngest son Eliphal. Children, born at Milford:

- 9 i. Mary, bp. 9 May 1697; d. 6 June 1776 in 80th yr. (g.s.); m. 6 Dec. 1717, Jesse Lambert, b. 20 Apr. 1693, d. 26 Dec. 1773, son of Jesse and Deborah (Fowler) Lambert.
- 10 ii. Ephraim, bp. 29 Jan. 1698/9.
- 11 iii. Jeremiah, bp. 10 Aug. 1701.
- 12 iv. Jonathan, b. 16 Sept. 1703; bp. 17 Oct. 1703; d. 5 Sept. 1732 in 29th yr. (g.s.). Adm'n on estate granted to Ephraim Gillet, 30 Oct. 1732.
- 13 v. Abraham, b. 12 Nov. 1705; bp. 16 Dec. 1705.
- 14 vi. Rachel, b. 17 Feb. 1707/8; bp. 21 Mar. 1708; m. Daniel Collins.
- 15 vii. Hannah, b. 26 Oct. 1710; bp. 3 Dec. 1710.
- 16 viii. Agnes, b. 19 Mar. 1715/16; bp. 22 Apr. 1716; d. 15 Jan. 1795; m. ——— Summers.
- 17 ix. Eliphal, b. 22 Mar. 1719; bp. 3 May 1719.

10. Ephraim Gillet, baptized 29 Jan. 1698/9, died at Derby, Conn., (before 1 Feb.) 1747/8; married at Derby, 2 Apr. 1724, Persis Wooster, born 30 May 1704, daughter of David and Mary (Lobdell) Wooster.

Administration on his estate was granted to the widow Persis, and she was made guardian to Mary, Jeremy, Jonathan, Shadrach, Jos' and Benjamin. In 1758 Enos Brooks of Wallingford became guardian of Joseph and Benjamin.

Children, born at Derby, except 6th and 7th at Milford:

- 18 i. Ephraim, b. 8 Jan. 1724/5.
- 19 ii. David (twin), b. 21 Mar. 1727.
- 20 iii. Wooster (twin), b. 21 Mar. 1727; d. Aug. 1727 ae. 6 mos. (g.s.).
- 21 iv. Freeslove, b. 10 Aug. 1729; m. at Woodbridge, Conn., 6 June 1748, Eden Sperry, b. at New Haven, 27 June 1725, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Wilmot) Sperry.
- 22 v. Mary, b. 11 Mar. 1732; d. at Waterbury, Conn., 30 Apr. 1769; m. Nathaniel Silkrigg, who d. in 1797.
- 23 vi. Jeremiah, b. 18 Dec. 1734; d. at Derby before 5 Nov. 1804 when adm'n was granted to Bedals Smith; m. (1) Sarah Smith, b. 18 Apr. 1750, d. ca. 1777, dau. of Maj. Nathan and Sarah (Northrup) Smith; m. (2) Hannah (probably b. 8 Oct. 1744, dau. of Abel and Hannah (Harger) Gunn, widow of Edward Smith and Dan Davis). Children by first wife, born at Derby:
 1. Anson, bp. 19 Sept. 1773; d. at Seymour, Conn., 12 June 1846 ae. 72 (g.s.); m. (1) 11 Oct. 1795, Sarah Hull, b. 6 Jan. 1769, d. 28 Aug. 1800, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clark) Hull; m. (2) 10 Mar. 1801, Betsey Mansfield, b. 1 Dec. 1777, d. 31 Jan. 1863 ae. 85 (g.s.), dau. of Nathan and Anna (Tomlinson) Mans-

field.

2. Jehiel, bp. 23 Oct. 1774.

3. Mary, bp. 27 July 1777; d. 4 Apr. 1859 ae. 84;
m. ——— Wakelee.

Children by second wife?

4. Hannah, bp. 6 June 1779; m. Jacob Hubbard, who
d. at Derby, 3 Feb. 1853 ae. 69-1-10.

5. Jeremiah, bp. 27 Feb. 1782.

Perhaps others.

24 vii. Jonathan, b. 17 Feb. 1737/8; d. by Dec. 1763 when adm'n
was granted to his brother Jeremiah.

25 viii. Shadrach, bp. 27 July 1740; d. at Derby, 7 Sept. 1771;
m. Mercy Coshier, dau. of Thomas Coshier. She m. (2)
Henry Wooster and removed to Pawlet, Vt. Children:

1. Jerusha Wooster, b. 1 Sept. 1767; bp. 6 Sept.
1769; m. Samuel Starke of Pawlet, Vt.

2. Mary, b. 12 Nov. 1769; bp. 18 Feb. 1770; d. 1
May 1770.

3. David, b. 8 Aug. 1771; bp. 20 Aug. 1771.

26 ix. Joseph (twin), b. 7 Aug. 1744.

27 x. Benjamin (twin), b. 7 Aug. 1744; m. at New Haven, Conn.,
5 July 1770, Margaret Munson, b. at New Haven, 10 Mar.
1749/50, d. there 11 Mar. 1825 ae. 75 (g.s.), dau. of
Israel and Margaret (Mansfield) Munson. Children:

1. Polly, b. (Jan. 1772); bp. 14 Apr. 1792 ae. 21;
d. 2 June 1860 ae. 89 (g.s.).

2. David W., b. ca. 1776; d. at New Haven, 23 June
1826 ae. 50 (g.s.); m. Melissa Bradley, b. ca.
1771, d. 21 Apr. 1826 ae. 54 (g.s.), dau. of
Stephen and Hannah (Gorham) Bradley.

3. Sally, res. (1841) Waltham, Mass.; m. at New
Haven, 12 Nov. 1799, John A. Derrick of Al-
bany, N.Y.

11. Jeremiah Gillet, baptized 10 Aug. 1701, died at
Milford, 24 Sept. 1732 in his 32nd yr. (g.s.); married
16 July 1725, Frances Bryan, baptized 24 Sept. 1704,
died before July 1772 (estate distributed), daughter of
Richard and Sarah (Platt) Bryan. She married second,
Stephen Miles.

Children, born at Milford:

28 i. Frances, b. 16 Dec. 1725; bp. 9 Aug. 1730; d.s.p.

29 ii. Mary, b. 6 Apr. 1729; bp. 9 Aug. 1730; d. 11 Oct. 1777;
m. James Parker, who d. in 1807.

30 iii. Sarah, b. 30 Jan. 1731/2; bp. 12 Mar. 1731/2; d. at Mil-
ford, 15 Aug. 1804 ae. 73; m. Henry Summers, bp. 29
Feb. 1735/6, d. 18 May 1799 ae. 64, son of Joseph and
Sarah (Gillet) Summers.

13. Abraham Gillet, born 12 Nov. 1705, died at New
Milford, Conn., before 13 Feb. 1735/6 (date of invento-
ry); married at New Milford, 28 Jan. 1730, Abigail Prin-
dle, born 30 Dec. 1711, daughter of Samuel and Dorothy
(Plumb) Prindle. She married second, 1 Nov. 1737, John

Hull.

He received a deed from his parents of land in New Milford. The distribution of his estate mentions his widow and children, Abraham, Hannah and Abigail.

Children, born at New Milford:

- 31 i. Hannah, b. 24 July 1730; bp. 13 Sept. 1730; m. 5 Mar. 1760, Nathaniel Taylor, Jr.
- 32 ii. Abigail, b. 19 July 1732; bp. 23 July 1732.
- 33 iii. Jonathan, b. 16 Dec. 1734; d. soon.
- 34 iv. Abraham, b. ca. 1736; m. and had at New Milford:
 - 1. Sarah, bp. 1 Jan. 1764.
 - 2. Abigail, bp. 30 June 1765.

17. Eliphal Gillet, born 22 Mar. 1719; married Mercy Smith, baptized 29 Sept. 1720, daughter of John and Ruth (Briscoe) Smith.

The 1790 Census shows at Milford two men named Eliphalet Jillet (1-0-1) and Eliphalet Gillet (1-0-1), with Jonathan Gillet (1-0-1) listed directly below the latter. They are probably to be identified below.

Children, born at Milford:

- 35 i. Agnes, bp. 20 Dec. 1741.
- 36 ii. Wheeler, bp. 15 July 1744; listed in the 1790 Census at Bethlehem, Conn. (3-2-4); m. and had at Milford:
 - 1. Julianna, bp. 25 Aug. 1771.
 - 2. Hannah, bp. 25 Aug. 1771; d. soon.
 - 3. Agnes, bp. 25 Aug. 1771; d. soon.
 - 4. Wheeler, bp. 25 Aug. 1771.
 - 5. Eliphal, bp. 25 Aug. 1771; prob. the Eliphalet who m. at Bethlehem, Apr. 1797, Nabby Hanna.
 - 6. Agnes, bp. 5 Jan. 1772; m. at Milford, 3 Nov. 1791, Edward Green Ray.
 - 7. Elizabeth, bp. 28 Nov. 1773.
 - 8. Lucretia, bp. 19 Oct. 1776.
 - 9. Hannah, bp. 11 Apr. 1779.
- 37 iii. Eliphal (or Eliphalet), bp. 27 Sept. 1747; m. Elizabeth -----. He rem. to Woodbury, Conn. Child, bapt. at Milford:
 - 1. Jonathan, bp. 24 Feb. 1771.

John Gillet of Wethersfield and Newtown

3. John Gillet, born say 1672, died between 26 Feb. 1763 (date of will) and 6 Feb. 1770 (probate); married at Wethersfield, Conn., 7 Apr. 1697, Sarah Tryon, born about 1672, died at Newtown, Conn., 15 May 1758, aged 86, daughter of William Tryon.

He was baptized as an adult and owned the Covenant at Wethersfield, 20 July 1712. Hence, like the proved children of Jeremiah, he was not baptized in infancy.

Lands belonging to John Gillitt were entered in Weth-

Wethersfield 12 July 1703, one being a piece purchased of "David Tryon, his Brother in Law" by deed of 30 Nov. 1702, and the other, 10 acres laid out to John Kilburn. He sold to James Peterson the Kilburn 10 acres, 29 Apr. 1708; and was in a list of proprietors to whom land was distributed, 2 May 1718. [Wethersfield Deeds, 3:76; 4:23, 232.] So far as use of the general index shows, he never sold his other land; possibly it was conveyed to his son John in an unrecorded or unindexed deed.

He seems to have removed to Newtown, Conn., about 1716. On 2 Nov. 1717, Samuel Sanford of Milford sold to "John Gelet" of Newtown, part of a 60-acre pitch. John Gelet conveyed to his "Eldest Son Abel Gelet," 4 acres, 23 Mar. 1722. On 17 Feb. 1742/3, Job and Mabel Northrop of Newtown conveyed to John Northrop land "at the easterly end of our Grandfather John Gillets Twenty Acre lot" which came to them "by way of portion from our Honoured father Abel Gillit Decsd." Job Northrop also conveyed with his wife Mabel, for love, to their grandfather John Gellet. [Newtown Deeds, 2:269, 271; 5:46, 297; 6:66.]

John deeded to his son Samuel Gellit, 23 Mar. 1753. On 23 Jan. 1756, John Gellit of Newtown, for £120, sold to "my son William Gellit of Milford," 12 acres at the "Crombury Pond," with described bounds. And on 29 Dec. 1769, William Gillit of "Huntgtown," Suffolk Co., N.Y., for £24, conveyed to "my son Abel Gillit" of New Milford, Conn., land at "Cold Spring or Crombery Pond" with the same bounds. [*Ibid.*, 6:242, 489; 7:427.] This is important as contradicting the legend that William Gillet of Milford was a Huguenot minister. The above deeds prove that he was a son of John of Newtown. "John Gellet Father and Samuel Gellet his son" of Newtown conveyed together, 17 Apr. 1760 [*ibid.*, 7:319].

Children, all born at Wethersfield, except the youngest at Newtown:

- 38 i. Abel, b. 10 Mar. 1697/8; m. ca. 1722, Sarah Kimberly, bp. at Stratfield, Conn., 23 July 1704, dau. of Abraham and Abigail (Adams) Kimberly. She m. (2) Joseph Prindle. Only child:
 1. Mabel, b. ca. 1723; m. Job Northrup, b. ca. 1705, d. ("heard of death" at Schenectady, N.Y., 28 Sept. 1760, Newtown record).
- 39 ii. William, b. 15 Mar. 1699/1700.
- 40 iii. John, b. 16 June 1702.
- 41 iv. Hannah, b. 26 Jan. 1704/5; m. at Newtown, 16 June 1731, Samuel Sanford, b. 1 Apr. 1704, d. 7 Mar. 1758, son of Samuel and Esther (Baldwin) Sanford.
- 42 v. Sarah, b. 23 Feb. 1707/8; bp. 29 Feb. 1707/8; m. Joseph Summers, bp. at Milford, 24 Mar. 1695, d. ca. 1769, son of Henry and Mary (Holbrook) Summers.
- 43 vi. Samuel, b. 15 July 1710; bp. 16 July 1710.

- 44 vii. Mary, bp. 5 Sept. 1714; d. at Newtown, 27 Sept. 1773 ae. 60 (g.s.); m. (1) at Newtown, 7 Aug. 1746, John Ferris; m. (2) after 1761, Lieut. Samuel Griffin.
- 45 viii. Hope, b. 30 Mar. 1717; m. (1) ——— Graves; m. (2) ——— Burne.

39. Dr. William Gillet, born at Wethersfield, Conn., 15 Mar. 1699/1700; living 1780; married at Milford, Conn., 14 Nov. 1722, Elizabeth Welch, baptized at Milford, 3 Sept. 1699, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Peck) Welch.

He appears in records as a blacksmith and as a doctor. He lived at Milford at least from 1722 to 1756, but in 1760 was living at Huntington, N.Y., where his son Elisha was a minister. In 1780 he was living at New Milford, Conn., probably with his son Abel.

Children, born at Milford:

- 46 i. Elizabeth, b. 5 Nov. 1723; bp. 5 Apr. 1724; m. Giles Oviatt, b. at Milford, 8 Jan. 1710/11, d. at New Milford, (before 6 Oct.) 1767, son of Samuel and Mary Oviatt. The proof is a deed at New Milford, 29 May 1780, from (their son) William Oviatt to his grandfather, Dr. William Gillett, formerly of Milford.
- 47 ii. William, bp. 14 Mar. 1725; d. 19 Oct. 1726 ae. 1-7-11 (g.s.).
- 48 iii. William, b. ca. 1727.
- 49 iv. Abel, b. 26 Jan. 1729/30; bp. 26 Jan. 1729; res. New Milford, 1760; a warden of St. John's (Ecis.) Church, 1775; listed at New Milford in 1790 Census (1-1-3). Probably he was father of the William who was called Jr. in 1780 when Abel's father was living in New Milford. Note that a William Gillett, b. ca. 1760, d. 21 Dec. 1843 ae. 83 (g.s., Bridgewater, formerly part of New Milford; but he was not listed in New Milford in 1790, and his parentage is not established).
- 50 v. John, bp. 7 Mar. 1731.
- 51 vi. Elisha, b. 17 Aug. 1733; bp. 19 Aug. 1733.
- 52 vii. Zebulon, bp. 17 Aug. 1735; d. ae. 1 yr. 3 mos. (g.s.).
- 53 viii. Zebulon, b. ca. 1737.
- 54 ix. Sarah, b. (12 Apr. 1745); d. 11 Apr. 1746 ae. 11 mos. 30 days (g.s.).

40. John Gillet, born at Wethersfield, Conn., 16 June 1702, died at Canaan, Conn., 29 Feb. 1764; married at Wethersfield, 29 Aug. 1727, Mary Williams, baptized at Wethersfield, 17 Nov. 1701, said to have died in 1800 in 93rd year (not verified), daughter of Capt. Jacob and Sarah (Gilbert) Williams.

John Gillett of Wethersfield on 30 Sept. 1727 bought from Daniel Rose of Coventry, for £290, five acres with a "Mansion house & barn" [Wethersfield Deeds, 5:203]. This was immediately after his marriage, and on 18 Feb.

1727/8 he joined the First Church in Wethersfield. It was from 1723 to 1734, while John was resident in Wethersfield, that Abraham Gillet, a proved son of Jeremiah, lived there, and very likely he was John's uncle.

On 6 Aug. 1733, John mortgaged six acres to the Colony of Connecticut for £75, getting a release 9 Feb. 1735/6. The next day he sold eleven acres with buildings and orchard, for £800, to John Mitchell. This marks his removal to Newington Parish in Wethersfield, for on 2 Mar. 1735/6 he purchased for £320 from Joseph and Benjamin Woodbridge of Newington, 80 acres called "Woodbridge's Farm," and on 29 March following mortgaged 16 acres of it for £75 to the Colony of Connecticut. This mortgage was released 6 Apr. 1747, and exactly a week later John Gillet of the Parish of Newington sold the 80 acres of Woodbridge's Farm for £1700 to Martin Kellogg. [Wethersfield Deeds, 6:125, 222, 223, 227, 231; 8:282, 283.]

In the meantime he had obtained land in Canaan, 9 Apr. 1745, being then called of Newington in Wethersfield. He settled in Canaan, and his will, dated 23 Feb. 1764, was proved 22 Mar. 1764.

Children, first five born in Wethersfield, last three in Newington Parish:

- 55 i. Mary, b. 14 Feb. 1728; bp. 18 Feb. 1727/8; m. John Turner.
- 56 ii. John, b. 18 Sept. 1729; bp. 21 Sept. 1729; d. (before 4 Feb.) 1760, when adm'n was granted; m. Mamre _____. She m. (2) 15 Oct. 1761, Billy Bishop. Children:
 1. John, b. 21 May 1756.
 2. William, b. 1 Feb. 1758; rem. to Madison and Cortland Cos., N.Y.; m. Abigail Bishop.
 3. Samuel, b. 14 Oct. 1759; d.y.
- 57 iii. Sarah, b. 2 May 1731; bp. 9 May 1731; m. at Canaan, 26 Sept. 1762, James Fanning.
- 58 iv. Anne, bp. 18 Feb. 1732/3; d. 27 Feb. 1808; m. at Canaan, 18 June 1752, Gamal'el Whiting, b. 27 Sept. 1727, d. 27 Nov. 1790, son of Lieut. Charles and Elizabeth (Bradford) Whiting. Their dau. Anna (Whiting) Hopkins was grandmother of Mark Hopkins, railroad builder and financier.
- 59 v. Abigail, bp. 20 Oct. 1734; d. s.p.
- 60 vi. Elizabeth, unrm. in 1764.
- 61 vii. Hannah, unrm. in 1764.
- 62 viii. Hezekiah, b. ca. 1745; d. at Sharon, Conn., 25 Apr. 1772 ae. 27 (g.s.); adm'n on estate, 9 May 1772; m. Sarah _____. Only child:
 1. William, b. at Sharon, 24 Aug. 1770; d. at Clayton, N. Y., 11 Nov. 1833; m. 11 May 1797, Prudence Parmelee, b. at Richmond, Mass., 7 Jan. 1780, d. at Clayton, 13 June 1848, dau. of Asa and Lucy (Fitch) Parmelee. Nine children. Res. Canaan, Conn.; near New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.; and Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

43. Samuel Gillet, born at Wethersfield, Conn., 15 July 1710, died at Newtown, Conn., (before 16 Apr.) 1795; married at Newtown, 23 Apr. 1746, Eunice Clark, probably born at New Haven, Conn., 4 May 1722, perhaps died at Newtown, (before 8 Feb.) 1802, probably daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Beecher) Clark.

His will, dated 12 Feb. 1781, named wife Eunice; eldest son John; daughters Eunice wife of Noah Parmelee, Sarah wife of John Sherman, Mary, Loice, and Naomy; three sons, John, Moses, and Abraham. The will and an agreement of heirs dated 16 Apr. 1795 were not approved by the Court until 8 Feb. 1802, perhaps after the widow's death. The heirs also gave mutual deeds to each other dated 28 Apr. 1795 and entered in Newtown.

Children, born at Newtown:

- 63 i. Eunice, bp. 15 Feb. 1746/7; m. 14 July 1768, Noah Parmelee.
- 64 ii. John, bp. 20 Nov. 1748; res. (1795) Newtown; Census of 1790 (1-2-2).
- 65 iii. Sarah, bp. 2 Sept. 1750; d.y.
- 66 iv. Moses, bp. 29 Aug. 1752; res. (1795) Newtown; Census of 1790 (1-2-1).
- 67 v. David, bp. 20 Sept. 1755; d.y.
- 68 vi. Abraham (twin), bp. 19 Dec. 1756; res. (1795) Newtown; Census of 1790 (2-2-5); res. (1800) Frankfort, N. Y.
- 69 vii. Sarah (twin), bp. 19 Dec. 1756; m. John Sherman.
- 70 viii. Mary, bp. 18 Mar. 1759; d. at Newtown, 28 Dec. 1812 in 54th yr. (g.s.); m. 1 Sept. 1782, Zadok Fairchild, who d. 22 Sept. 1837 in 77th yr. (g.s.).
- 71 ix. Lois, b. (say 1761); living unm. 1795.
- 72 x. Naomi, bp. 19 Feb. 1764; d. 1843; m. Peter Foote, b. 1768(?), d. at Stanford, N.Y., 26 Apr. 1846.
- 73 xi. Hannah, bp. 2 Oct. 1768; d.y.

48. William Gillet, born about 1727; married first, at Milford, Conn., 7 Sept. 1749, Phebe Terrill, born about 1726, baptized 30 Apr. 1738, died 10 Feb. 1756, aged 29 (gravestone, Milford), daughter of Daniel and Zeruah (Canfield) Terrill; married second, Rebecca Wilkinson, baptized 14 Mar. 1724/5, died before 1781, daughter of John and Hannah (Langstaff) Wilkinson.

Child by first wife:

- 74 i. John William, b. ca. 1753; d. at Milford, 22 Oct. 1786 ae. 33; adm'n 31 Oct. 1786; m. Catherine Beardsley, b. at Stratford, Conn., 5 Feb. 1755, dau. of John and Mary (Fancher) Beardsley. Children:
 - 1. Phebe, b. 1777; m. Capt. Mix Bradley, b. at New Haven, 21 Aug. 1775, d. at Milford in 1816, son of Israel and Mary (Hotchkiss) Bradley.
 - 2. Anna, b. 1779; d. at Milford, 24 Jan. 1866 ae. 88; m. 4 Feb. 1800, David Merwin, son of David and Eunice (Perry) Merwin.

3. Nathan, b. 19 June 1782; m. Clarissa Barnes, dau. of David.
4. Stephen, m. a dau. of John and Martha (Sanford) Woolcot.

Child by second wife:

- 75 ii. Rebecca, m. before 1 May 1781, William Nott.

50. John Gillet, baptized at Milford, Conn., 7 Mar. 1731; married at Milford, 5 Aug. 1753, Comfort Plumb, born at Milford, 24 Jan. 1737/8, living 1798 in Bristol [then including Burlington], Conn., daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Camp) Plumb.

He is probably the John Jellet listed at Milford in the 1790 Census (3-1-1), which suggests that he had more sons than the two given below, who were separately listed as heads of families.

Known children:

- 76 i. John, b. 1755; d. at Burlington, Conn., 22 Sept. 1843 ae. 88 (g.s.); Sergt., Revolutionary War; m. (1) Sybil Platt, b. 1757, d. 1 Sept. 1824 ae. 68 (g.s.), dau. of Jonas and Elizabeth (Nettleton) Platt; m. (2) ca. 1827 Marv -----, who d. 8 Aug. 1853 ae. 81 (g.s.). John Jellet, 2nd, was listed at Milford in the 1790 Census (1-2-3). His will names only wife Mary, and two daus. of his son Arnold; but by his first wife he presumably had more children than:
 1. John, b. 16 Dec. 1783; m. at Burlington, 21 Dec. 180-, Philathesia Andrews and had issue recorded at Burlington.
 2. Arnold, b. ca. 1785; d. at Burlington, 4 Nov. 1848 ae. 63 (g.s.); m. Patty -----, who d. 11 Feb. 1866 ae. 75 (g.s.). Children, at least: Martha and Elizabeth, named in their grandfather's will, and Sybil Ann, who d. 2 Nov. 1824 ae. 13 days (g.s.).
 3. Jonas, b. ca. 1795; d. 17 Jan. 1805 ae. 9 (g.s.).
 4. Samuel, b. ca. 1798; d. 18 Jan. 1805 ae. 6 (g.s.).
- 77 ii. Benjamin, b. ca. 1758; d. at Milford, 8 June 1841 ae. 83 (g.s.); m. (1) Ann Strong, b. at Milford, 25 Sept. 1757, dau. of Ephraim and Mary (Prudden) Strong; m. (2) Susanna -----, b. ca. 1764, d. at Huntington, Conn., 27 Apr. 1849 ae. 85. Benjamin Jellet was listed at Milford in the 1790 Census (1-3-2). His will, 26 May 1841, was proved 18 June 1841. Children by first wife:
 1. Martha (or Patty).
 2. Garret, b. ca. 1788; d. at Prospect, Conn., 16 Apr. 1874 ae. 86 (g.s.); m. at Milford, 23 Oct. 1808, Nancy S. Platt, who d. at Prospect, 6 May 1841 ae. 52 (g.s.). Family given in Comm. Biog. Record, New Haven County, 984.

3. Samuel.
4. Joseph.
5. Nancy.
6. Benjamin, b. ca. 1797; d. at Milford, 22 Sept. 1859 ae. 62 (g.s.).

51. Rev. Elisha Gillet, born at Milford, Conn., 17 Aug. 1733, died May 1820, aged 87 [Griffin's Journal]; married first, at Milford, 13 Apr. 1753, Sarah Buckingham, born at Milford, 13 Sept. 1733, daughter of John and Keziah (Clark) Buckingham; married second, "an excellent woman."

He was a Seventh-Day Baptist minister at Huntington, Patchogue and Orient, Long Island. Elisha Gillett was listed in the 1790 Census at Southold, N.Y. (2-2-2).

Children by first wife:

- 78 i. Elisha, b. 1754; d.y.
- 79 ii. Paul, b. 1756.
- 80 iii. Fidelio, b. 1757; ed. Columbia Coll.; a minister; m. 6 May 1792, Tabitha Dunham.
- 81 iv. Sarah, b. Jan. 1759; d. at Milford, 2 Jan. 1838; m. 11 Sept. 1782, Sergt. John Stowe, b. 1 Mar. 1761, d. 27 June 1839, son of Capt. Stephen and Freelove (Baldwin) Stowe.
- 82 v. Lucinda, b. 1761; d. 1792.

Children by second wife:

- 83 vi. Zebulon.
- 84 vii. Gano, Judge of County Court.

53. Dr. Zebulon Gillet, born about 1737, died at Milford, in 1810, aged 73; married Mary Bryan, who died at Milford in 1829, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Smith) Bryan.

He was of Woodbury in 1785 [Milford Deeds, 17:281], but was listed at Milford in the 1790 Census (2-1-3).

Children:

- 85 i. Bryan, d. 1798; death "heard of" at sea, 28 May 1798; adm'n 4 Feb. 1799; m. Eunice ——. She m. (2) 5 Jan. 1799, Capt. Edward Brown of Cambeltown, Argyle-shire, Scotland.
- 86 ii. William, unmarried?
- 87 iii. Elizabeth, m. (1) 9 Nov. 1796, Daniel Gardner, whose death in North Carolina was heard of (at Milford) 7 Aug. 1799; m. (2) 5 July 1807, Samuel Tibbals, son of Capt. Samuel and Polly (Bull) Tibbals; m. (3) John Plumb.
- 88 iv. Mary (or Polly), b. ca. 1779; d. at Milford, 17 Mar. 1855 ae. 76 (g.s.); m. 3 Apr. 1797, Jonathan Clark, b. ca. 1778, d. 22 May 1849 ae. 71 (g.s.), son of Jonathan and Abigail (Burwell) Clark.

Abner Gillet of Southington

6. Abner Gillet, born perhaps 1684-88, died at Southington, Conn., 12 Mar. 1762; married at Farmington, 6 Sept. 1710, Mary Higginson, baptized at Farmington, 10 Jan. 1691/2, died at Southington, 8 Feb. 1766, daughter of William and Sarah (Warner) Higginson.

He was baptized at Simsbury, 7 Nov. 1708, as son of Jeremiah Gillet. His wife was admitted to Farmington Church, 20 Jan. 1711/12, but the older children do not seem to have been baptized in infancy. He was admitted to the Southington Church, 28 Dec. 1729.

He exchanged land in Farmington, 14 Oct. 1709, with Jacob Barnes, Abraham Gillet witnessing both deeds [Farmington Deeds, 2:173, 176]. With his wife Mary he conveyed in 1721 part of the land "called John Worners ffarme" (*ibid.*, 2:31, 545), and appears frequently in land dealings, later in life conveying to his sons. He settled in the parish of Southington, which became a separate town in 1779. No probate is found.

Children, born at Farmington:

- 89 i. Sarah, b. 12 Apr. 1715; d. 1776. Her will, dated 9 Aug. 1776, proved 17 Dec. 1776, left her estate to her "nephew" Sarah wife of Ichabod Andrus; witnesses, Zachariah Gillet and Elizabeth Gillet.
- 90 ii. Elizabeth, b. 4 Feb. 1716/17; d. at Southington, 27 Apr. 1801 ae. 85.
- 91 iii. Mary, b. 30 Apr. 1719; bp. 13 Nov. 1737; d. at Southington, 30 Sept. 1757.
- 92 iv. Zachariah, b. 31 Mar. 1721.
- 93 v. Solomon, b. 12 July 1725.
- 94 vi. Samuel, b. 27 Sept. 1730; bp. 4 Oct. 1730.

92. Zachariah Gillet, born at Farmington, Conn., 31 Mar. 1721, died at Southington, in 1790; married first, at Southington, 6 July 1741, _____; married second, at Southington, 3 Apr. 1750, _____, who died 30 Sept. 1757; married third, Sarah _____.

Zachariah and his [first] wife were admitted to the Southington Church, 14 July 1745. He was listed in the 1790 Census at Southington (1-1-6).

His will, dated 8 Nov. 1789, named wife Sarah; daughters Abigail wife of Solomon Curtis and Sarah wife of Ichabod Andrus; grandson James Gillit; nothing to children of son John (who has had ample done for him); son Joel; daughters Elizabeth, Lucy, Marcy and Lucrecia. An agreement of heirs names the husbands of Elizabeth and Lucy.

Children by first wife, born at Southington:

- 95 i. Abigail, b. 26 Jan. 1741/2; bp. 14 July 1745; m. 13 Feb.

- 1766, Solomon Curtiss. Southington Church records give a Jeremiah son of Abigail Gillet, bp. 26 Sept. 1762. There is a question whether this may not have been intended for a son of Abijah (see No. 124 below).
- 96 ii. John, b. Dec. 1743; bp. 14 July 1745; m. (1) Abigail ———, who d. 23 Jan. 1780 ae. 32; doubtless m. again and listed at Canaan, N. Y., 1790 Census (3-0-3).
- 97 iii. Joel, bp. 27 Oct. 1745; Captain in Revolutionary War.
- 98 iv. Sarah, bp. 24 Apr. 1748; m. Ichabod Andrus.

Children by second wife, born at Southington:

- 99 v. Zachariah, bp. 2 June 1751; apparently d. young.
- 100 vi. Lydia, bp. 19 May 1754; apparently d. young.

Children by third wife, born at Southington:

- 101 vii. Elizabeth, bp. 20 May 1759; m. after 1789, James Willcox.
- 102 viii. Damaris, bp. July 1761; possibly the unnamed child who d. Aug. 1770.
- 103 ix. Lucy, bp. 11 Sept. 1763; m. after 1789, Israel Barnes.
- 104 x. Lemuel, bp. 6 Apr. 1766; not named in father's will, and may be the Samuel who d. 1 Dec. 1783 ae. 20, if name has been misread in either baptismal or death entry.
- 105 xi. Mercy, bp. 4 Sept. 1768.
- 106 xii. Lucretia, bp. 5 Aug. 1770.

93. Solomon Gillet, born at Farmington, Conn., 12 July 1725, died at Southington, (before 4 Nov.) 1776; married at Southington, 9 Apr. 1752, Eleanor ———, who died (before 6 Nov.) 1797.

Solomon and his wife were admitted to Southington Church, 8 Sept. 1754. Administration on his estate was granted 4 Nov. 1776 to "Ellenor" Gillet, with Samuel Gillet surety. Distribution was ordered to widow Eleanor, eldest son Josiah, and children Mary, Eleanor, Abner, Anne, Solomon, Elizabeth and Elijah Gillet. Eleanor's will, dated 8 July 1794, proved 6 Nov. 1797, named children: Josiah Gillet, Mary Smalling, Ellanah Hills, Abnah Gillet, Solomon Gillet, "Anna tubse her hair," Elisabeth Gillet, and Eligah Gillet.

At Southington in the 1790 Census an Ebenezer Gillet is listed (1-2-3), whom we do not place. Possibly Ebenezer is a misreading for some outlandish spelling of Eleanor; note the spellings of names in her will.

Children, born at Southington:

- 107 i. Josiah, bp. 15 Sept. 1754; m. at Southington, 28 Dec. 1780, Susannah Andrus.
- 108 ii. Mary, b. (say 1757-8); m. ——— Smalling.
- 109 iii. Eleanor, bp. at Farmington Church, 8 Mar. 1761; m. 7 Mar. 1781, Chauncey Hills.
- 110 iv. Abner, b. (say 1763-4).
- 111 v. Anne, bp. 11 May 1766; d. before 1794; m. ——— Tubbs.

- 112 vi. Solomon.
- 113 vii. Elizabeth.
- 114 viii. Elijah.

94. Samuel Gillet, born at Farmington, Conn., 27 Sept. 1730, living (1790) Canaan, N. Y., when he was listed in the Census with two females; married first, at Southington, 13 Aug. 1751, Sarah ———; married second, Ruth ———.

He was admitted to Southington Church with his first wife, 24 May 1752. He and Ruth were dismissed, 29 June 1788, to the church in New Lebanon [Canaan], N. Y.

Children by first wife, born at Southington:

- 115 i. Reuben, b. 5 Nov. 1753; bp. 11 Nov. 1753; 1790 Census, Canaan, N.Y. (1-1-1); m. (1) Lydia ———, who d. at Southington, 11 Sept. 1785 ae. 25; m. (2) ———.
- 116 ii. Rhoda, bp. 31 Aug. 1755.
- 117 iii. Rachel, bp. 11 Sept. 1757.
- 118 iv. Samuel, b. (say 1759); 1790 Census, Canaan, N.Y. (1-3-2); m. at Southington, 3 Jan. 1782, Tabitha Steward.

Children, perhaps by second wife (incomplete record):

- 119 v. Chauncey, bp. 30 Sept. 1764; d. 3 Nov. 1764.
- 120 vi. Ruth, bp. 6 Apr. 1766.
- 121 vii. A child, bp. 15 July 1770. There is also record of an unnamed child who d. 16 May 1770.

Abraham Gillet of Southington

7. Abraham Gillet, born by 1684, living at Southington, Conn., in 1750; married Rebecca ———.

He seems to have been the first of the family to settle in Farmington. He was called above twenty when baptized there 2 Feb. 1706/7, but was definitely born as early as 1684 because he purchased 30 Apr. 1705 from Benjamin Judd, for £16. 10s., some 55 acres in Farmington, bounded east on Wethersfield [Farmington Deeds, 1: 115]. This he sold back to Judd, 21 May 1706 [*ibid.*, 1:127], but he seems to have remained in Farmington for a time, witnessing Abner Gillet's deed in 1709.

He was of Durham, Conn., at least from 1716 to 1723, appearing there with a wife Rebecca, and his four known children were recorded there.

On 27 Nov. 1723, Jonathan Hurlbut of Wethersfield, in exchange for 181 acres to be made over by Abraham Gillet of Durham by deed of equal date, conveyed to Gillet 18 acres in part of a farm formerly belonging to Hurlbut's "Grandfather Richard Beckley," on part of which Hurlbut's house stood. In 1728, being of Wethersfield, Gillet bought 3 1/2 acres from Joseph Steele of Farmington and a month later conveyed this land to Jacob Deming of

Farmington. On 9 Jan. 1733/4, Stephen Hurlbut of Middletown and Josiah Hurlbut of Farmington warranted to "Abraham Gillett formerly of Durham, Now of Weathersfield," the 18 acres which their "Father Jonathan Hurlbutt formerly of Weathersfield now Dec^d" conveyed in 1723; but we fail to find Abraham's sale of this land. [Weathersfield Deeds, 5:214, 220; 6:116, 145.] This was the Jonathan Hurlbut whose will referred to Abraham as brother of his wife [Abiah].

In 1733 Abner Gillett bought land from children of Sergt. Stephen Hart in Farmington, and on 6 Mar. 1733/4 conveyed it to his "Brother Abraham Gillett of Weathersfield." Thereafter, Abraham appears frequently in Farmington land records, and on 6 Feb. 1749/50 conveyed for love to his son Abijah, land in Southington Parish "whereon I now dwell with half the house & farm." [Farmington Deeds, 5:372, 475; 8:447.] No probate is found.

Children, born at Durham (perhaps others):

- 122 i. Margery, b. 8 Feb. 1715/16; bp. 11 Feb. 1715/16; m. 4 Oct. 1742, Capt. Abraham Clark, b. in East Jersey, 11 Oct. 1799, d. at Southington, 23 Sept. 1789 ae. 90.

- 123 ii. Eliphalet, bp. 19 May 1718.

- 124 iii. Abijah, bp. 10 Apr. 1720; m. ———. He was recommended with his wife, 23 Nov. 1783, to West Britain (Burlington, then in Bristol, Conn.). Children, recorded in Southington:

1. Eunice, bp. 10 Dec. 1752; d. 18 Sept. 1757.
2. Abraham, bp. 24 Nov. 1754.
3. Margery, bp. 26 June 1757.
4. Eunice, bp. 18 Nov. 1760.
5. Anna, bp. 3 Sept. 1764; m. at Bristol, 22 Apr. 1784, Jonathan Merrill, b. 28 Nov. 1760, d. 21 Aug. 1836; res. Burlington, Conn., and Castleton, Vt.
6. Malachi, bp. 6 Feb. 1767.
7. Alexander, bp. 16 Oct. 1768. Doubtless he is the "Ellick" (Alec) listed at Bristol in the 1790 Census (1-0-2).

Other probable children:

8. Reuben, listed at Bristol in the 1790 Census (1-1-3), would have to be placed as the eldest and b. ca. 1750; m. Rhoda Merrill, b. 8 Dec. 1758, dau. of Timothy and Rhoda (Griswold) Merrill.
 9. Jeremiah, who may conceivably be the Jeremiah bp. at Southington 26 Sept. 1762 as son of "Abigail." Jeremiah Gillett was listed at Bristol in the 1790 Census (1-0-2). Administration was taken on the estate of Jeremiah of Burlington, 12 Mar. 1823; widow Marcy Gillit mentioned.
- 125 iv. Rebecca, bp. 4 Nov. 1722.

JOSYNTJE VERHAGEN AND HER DESCENDANTS
(Corrections and additions to Bergen's Settlers)

By William J. Hoffman, M.M.E., of La Plume, Penn.

Josyntje Verhagen, "from Middelburg," emigrated in 1659 with a daughter nine years old (HSYB 1902). That she was from the Province of Zeeland, of which Middelburg is the capital, is also proved by an entry in the New Amsterdam Records (RNA 5:197), in which she is designated as "Jesayntje Verhage commonly called the Zeelander's little widow."

She married first, Thomas Thomassen; and second (NYDR p. 24) July 5, 1659, Cornelis Jansz [van Oosten] from Leyden, widr. of Lysbeth Jans. In the entry she is indicated as Josyntje Ver Sagen, widow of Thomas Thomaszen. She married third, Ruth Albertsen, who had taken the oath of allegiance in 1687 as of Flatbush and who had then been for 25 years in New Netherland.

Two Flatbush records (respectively Liber A, pp. 146 and 247, Town Records of Flatbush, copy at Long Island Historical Society, pp. 17 and 27, and New York Gen. and Biog. Record, 47:229) contain the following:

Will of Rut Albertse and Josyna Verhagen his wife dated Jan. 13, 1689/90. To Albert Janse Boomgaart, son of Jan Cornelisse Boomgaart, resident at Hackensack, and to Albert Gerritse, son of Gerrit Stoffel, residing at Yellow Hook, over whom the testator is guardian. To Jacobus Cornelisse Van Oosten, Elizabeth Cornelisse Van Westen [sic], Cornelia Cornelisse Van Oosten, children of the testatrix. Witnesses: G. Beeckman, Symon Hansen, and Johannes Van Ekelen.

Will of Ruth Albertsen and Josyna Verhagen, his wife, dated Oct. 24, 1700. The two daughters of the testatrix by name Elizabeth and Cornelia. Testatrix only son Jacobus Cornelissen. Albert Gerrits son of the above-named Elizabeth. To Albert Jansen Boomgaart living at Hackensack. Witnesses: Benjamin Hegeman and Andries Jansen.

Upon her arrival, Josyntje settled first at Kingston, where she became a church member on June 23, 1662. She was there a sponsor on Apr. 21, 1666, but removed later with her husband Cornelis Jansen van Oost to Midwout. From this entry, also from the Flatbush records quoted above, and from his appearance as a sponsor in NYDR (BDC: 52), the family name of Josyntje's second husband is evident. Upon settling at Midwout her name appears on the list of church members there.

There was another of the surname, also from Leyden and also at New Amsterdam, namely, Laurens Jansz Van Costen, who married NYDR 1666 (32) Sara Waldron, wid. Jan Gerritsen (van der Vorst). No evidence of relation-

ship has been seen.

Children of Josyntje by first marriage:

- i. A daughter, name unknown, who was 9 years old in 1659. I have not as yet been able to identify this child, and she may have d. young. There is one Josyntje Thomasd. (Josyntje is rather uncommon) who m. Pieter Wesselszen and a Blauvelt, but no connection with the above is apparent.

Children of Josyntje by second marriage:

- ii. Cornelia Cornelis Van Oosten, bp. NYDR Mar. 28, 1659 (52); m. Midwout, July 30, 1682 (Fl. Fr. 13, 19) Harmen Pieters van Blydensteyn from the Province of Drente, Netherlands. He m. again, int. Flatbush Mar. 22, 1684 (19), Annetje Hendricks, j.d. van Amersfoort residing Mitwout. No children are recorded by Cornelia.
- iii. Elizabeth Cornelisse Van Westen, m. before 1681 Gerrit Christoffelsz, widr. of Lysbeth Gerrits, by whom he had two sons: Herman, bp. NYDR June 10, 1674 (BDC:115) and Josias, bp. NYDR Oct. 29, 1676 (BDC:125). Gerrit Christoffels took the oath of allegiance in 1687 as of New Utrecht and was then in New Netherland for 26 years. Children:
 1. Albert, bp. Flatbush (Fl. Fr.) Mar. 13, 1681; sp. Rutger Albertsze, Cornelia Cornelis.
 2. Jacobus, bp. New Utrecht (Fl. Fr. 48) Feb. 15, 1685; sp. the oldest dau. of Thomas Tjercks.
 3. Joris, bp. Flatbush (Fl. Fr. 53) Apr. 24, 1687; sp. Jacob Cornelisse, Aeltie Frederickx.
 4. Josyntje, bp. Flatbush (Fl. Fr. 58) Oct. 20, 1690; sp. Stoffel Gerritsen, Josyntje van Holgen (Verhagen). Note: there is also a dau. Josyntie bp. Brooklyn Oct. 20, 1689 (HSHB 1897, p. 191; is this a mistake or was there another child?).
- iv. Jacobus Cornelissen (van Oosten), m. as y.m. van Vlissingen, NYDR Apr. 15—May 11, 1687 (61), Aeltie Frederickx, bp. NYDR Apr. 24, 1667 (87), dau. of Fredrick Arentszen van Zwartsluis (a town in Holland) and Grietje Pieters. Jacob Cornelissen Van Oosten d. intestate; letters of adm'n issued to Aeltie Cornelissen Van Oosten, his widow, Apr. 20, 1703 (N. Y. Wills, 1: 366). He was a landowner at Yellow Hook (Bay Ridge) and a magistrate of New Utrecht. Children:
 1. Cornelis, bp. NYDR Dec. 26, 1687 (183); sp. Frederick Arentsz, Josyntje Cornelis.
 2. Margariet, bp. NYDR Apr. 21, 1689 (190); sp. Frederick Arentsz, Josyntje Verhagen.
 3. Cornelis, bp. NYDR Dec. 21, 1690 (200); sp. Frederick Arentsz, Josyntje Jans.
 4. Margariet, bp. NYDR Dec. 4, 1692 (211); sp. Ruth Albertsen, Margariet Pietersen.

5. Josyntje, bp. NYDR Feb. 24, 1695 (224); sp. Cornelia Cornelis, Arent Fredericksz.
6. Elizabeth, bp. NYDR Mar. 28, 1697 (243); sp. Harmen Jans, Elisabeth Fredericks.
7. Frederick (van Oost), bp. (not found); m. Cornelia ———. He was later at Hempstead, L.I., where in 1746 he was appointed surveyor and overseer of highways, and on July 7, 1746, had his earmark registered. Children, bp. at Jamaica Dutch Ref. Church:
 - a. Aeltie, bp. May 7, 1721 (50); parents, Fredrick Van Ooste, Knela (Cornelia) Van Ooste; sp. Jan Faasten, Lyben Jansen.
 - b. Fredrick, bp. Mar. 20, 1726 (67); parents, frerick Van Oost, Cornelia Van Oost; sp. Margrita Grietman.
 - c. Willem, bp. June 11, 1728 (76); parents, frerick van Noost; no sp.
 - d. Jan, bp. May 27, 1731 (87); parents, fredrick Van Nooste, Cornelia Van Nooste; sp. Jan Faasten.

RICHARD WEBB OF STAMFORD

By Harrison E. Webb, of Summit, N. J.

Few pioneers of the early colonial period have suffered more from early genealogical bungling than has Richard Webb of Stamford, Connecticut. As the unquestioned progenitor of the distinguished Webb family of Wethersfield and later of New York City, he has been the object of "wishful thinking" on the part of a number of writers in search of Webb lineage and, unhappily, has been listed quite widely as the father of a large family of children, whose birth-dates (as given) can hardly be characterized by any milder term than "fraudulent."

Surmises regarding the possible relationships between Richard Webb of Cambridge, Hartford and Norwalk, Richard Webb of Weymouth, and Richard Webb of Stamford, are so numerous, and so widespread in point of time, that a consecutive record would fill many pages of type. As far as the writer can ascertain, there is not a single item of tangible evidence to show that the three Richards were in any way related, or that they were even acquainted. The name "Richard Webb" can be found repeatedly in many English counties at the period of colonial settlement, to such an extent that guess-work based on nothing more cogent than mere identity of name is of no value at all.

The story which has been given widest credence is to the effect that Richard of Stamford, born Jan. 9, 1611, was the only son of Richard of Norwalk and his wife, Grace Wilson; that he came to America with his father, arriving at Boston in 1626 (or 1629); that he lived with his father in Cambridge (possibly first in Braintree), went with him from Cambridge to Hartford, thence to Norwalk, helped his father to operate the mill at Norwalk, and then moved to Stamford in 1651; that his wife's name was Margery; and that he had the following children: William, b. May 10, 1632; Joshua, b. Mar. 15, 1634; Joseph, b. Mar. 30, 1636; Richard, b. Apr. 14, 1638; John, b. Apr. 12, 1640 — the foregoing born in Braintree, or in or near Cambridge; then (presumably in Stamford) — Sarah, b. Oct. 16, 1653[!]; a son, b. Oct. 15, 1655, d. Jan. 1, 1656; Samuel, b. Mar. 30, 1662; Caleb, b. Mar. 20, 1664; and Jonathan (posthumous), b. Apr. 12, 1675 [!].

It is amazing that this list should ever have gained acceptance. Some commentators have been gracious enough to surmise that Margery was a second wife. But the evidence of the New Haven and Stamford records disposes of the problem quite neatly.

Richard Webb died in Stamford, March 15, 1675/6. His will, dated March 17, 1674/5, probated Fairfield July 1, 1676, names his wife Margery, his son Joseph, who took the mill at Stamford and ran it jointly with his mother, his son Richard, who had the "uplands at Westcott," his son Joshua, who had the "lands at Newfield, and the tools which were in Huntington," his sons Caleb and Samuel, whose legacies were entrusted to their mother, and his daughter Sarah. Of the names in the list given above, only two birth-dates appear in the Stamford records, those of Joshua (the record badly blurred, but probably 1656), and Samuel, born March 30, 1662. The death of an unnamed son on January 1, 1656, is also recorded. As for the other dates of birth, diligent search by many investigators of Webb lineage has thus far failed to bring to light any contemporary authority whatsoever.

Moreover, in a deposition by Richard Webb concerning a certain John Ogden, dated Nov. 22, 1667, he gave his age as "forty-four or thereabouts," indicating the year of his birth as about 1623. A Richard Webb of New Haven (first mentioned there in 1643 as "fined for coming late to train") took the oath of allegiance, in company with Robert Bassett, July 1, 1644. This might mean that he had just come of age. Before Oct. 2, 1649, he leased a farm, in partnership with Robert Emory, from Gov. Theophilus Eaton, and some difficulties arose which claimed the attention of the court on that date.

Not long thereafter, Webb moved from New Haven to Stamford, as did Robert Emory; and some three or four

years later, Margery, widow of Robert Bassett, with her children, followed them to Stamford. One of the Bassett girls married John Emory, while another married John Webb of Northampton [American Genealogist, 23:129]. This connection suggests that Richard Webb and John Webb of Northampton were closely related, perhaps brothers.

As to names in the list of children above quoted, no data have so far been found to justify the inclusion of any other than those mentioned in Richard's will. No births of children of Richard Webb of Stamford appear in either the Braintree or the Cambridge records. Richard Webb of Norwalk died intestate, July 1656. His widow, Elizabeth (Gregory) was appointed administratrix and was recognized as sole heir. There were court interventions before and after her death, but none in the name of any Webb. It has been shown [*ibid.*, 23:136] that the so-called posthumous son Jonathan attributed to Richard of Stamford was the son of Richard² Webb (John¹) of Northampton. The name William seems to have been attached in an effort to connect the Webbs of Boston with those of Virginia. The writer would greatly enjoy the privilege of stating that John of Saybrook [*ibid.*, 24:171] was the son of Richard of Stamford, but there is really no evidence that the latter had a surviving son of that name.

One is therefore forced to the reluctant conclusion that the list mentioned is a forgery, foisted by some unscrupulous pirate upon the late Dr. George Francis Webb of Cleveland, Ohio, to whom it is usually referred. Dr. Webb's work on later generations seems to have been generally accurate, although he attaches his own ancestor, Jonathan of Stamford, to the wrong Richard.

The English ancestry of Richard Webb of Stamford has not been established, even to the point of probability. His descendants maintain with assurance that he came from County Dorset. His occupation (miller) may be significant in this connection. The English Records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay (Shurtleff, 1:34) contain a reference to "Mr. Francis Webb's business for a mill," May 7, 1629. Banks reports that "Francis Webb sailed in the Lyon's Whelp from Gravesend in 1629 with 40 planters from Dorset and Somerset," bound for Salem. A later item (*ibid.*, in New England, Sept. 3, 1634) indicates that he remained in the colony for some time, at least.

Apropos, it should be noted that Richard Webb of Hartford and Norwalk was a surveyor and road-builder, while Richard Webb of Weymouth was a shoemaker and leather merchant. We have yet to see proof that the former operated the mill at Norwalk, though in 1654 he was one of a committee of three appointed to take action about the mill which apparently Lieutenant Swaine was erecting.

Richard Webb of Stamford was prominent in the community. In 1651 Robert Rugg deeded his home lot to him. He bought land from Cornelius Jones, Nov. 11, 1657. He was among the freemen admitted by Connecticut Colony in October, 1662, to be given the oath at the next Court in Fairfield. He was selectman for two years. He bought land in Stamford from John Thompson in 1669 and 1670. In 1669, "Goodman Webb" was on a committee to build a church.

He continued to operate the flouring mill until his death in 1675/6. It is said that he also owned mills in Greenwich, Conn., and "in Huntington," which doubtless refers to Long Island. After his death his widow Margery and his son Joseph carried on the business. As Joseph is mentioned first in his father's will, it is generally assumed that he was the eldest son.

Editor's Note: Mr. Webb has some data on Richard Webb's descendants, but not sufficiently complete to publish in its present form. He is not descended from this Webb family. We shall be glad to publish later an account of two or three generations if members of this family care to undertake or to finance a search of the land and probate records to fill out the record of the early generations and thus make possible a definitive and authoritative account.

Corrections, "John Webb of Saybrook," Vol. 24, pp. 171-178:
Page 172, 3d line from bottom, for 1760, read 1762.
Page 174, 13th line from bottom, for 1755, read 1775.

RECENT BOOKS

Jerome Family. 40 p., typescript, lithoprinted, n.d. Harry C. Durston, Sec'y, Jerome Family Association, 311 Montgomery St., Syracuse 2, N. Y. Subscription rate, \$10.00, which may be increased after completion.

Descendants of Timothy Jerome, who after some wandering about New England settled in Meriden (parish), then part of Wallingford, Conn., and died there 23 Feb. 1750. They are quite completely traced in the line of his son Samuel, and it is planned to amplify other lines later. The advantage of this "loose-leaf" type of genealogy is that additions and corrections can be issued as an integral part of the work. Members of the family will look for Winston Churchill, maternally a Jerome, and will find him on page 29; and on the next page will have old memories stirred (if they are of the reviewer's generation) by locating William Travers Jerome, who was District Attorney of New York City from 1901 to 1909.

Some of the Ancestors of the Reverend John Selby Frame

and his wife Clara Winchester Dana. Based on data collected by and for their daughter Julia Locke Frame Bunce. 1948. For private distribution, but it is understood that copies may be obtained for \$15.00 from Mrs. Philip D. Bunce, 2208 Irving Avenue South, Minneapolis 5, Minnesota. Cloth, 393 p., indexed.

The families are too numerous to list in full. New and extensive data will be found on Frame (Chester Co., Penn.), Selby (Somerset Co., Md.), Kermer (New York), Dana (Cambridge, Mass.), Rumsey (Fairfield, Conn.), Weed (Stamford, Conn.), and Swan (Fowley, Mass.). The material for many of the allied families was drawn largely from secondary sources, and a few old errors are repeated, such as the alleged English parentage of Thomas Stanton, and the inclusion of Thomas Bradford's wife as a daughter instead of granddaughter of Nehemiah Smith.

The Scudder Family of Trenton. Compiled by Moses Bigelow for Antoinette Quinby Scudder of Newark. 1948. Paper, 125 p.

Not a formal genealogy, a great deal of source data has been collected and brought together in a useful way on the following families: Scudder of Newtown and Ewing; Betts of Newtown, L.I.; Reeder of Hopewell and Maidenhead, N.J.; Mershon of Maidenhead; Throckmorton and Stillwell of Somerset County, N.J.; Halsey and Howell of Southampton, L.I.; Snowden of West Jersey; Lipincott and Woolley of Monmouth County, N.J.; Smith of Jamaica, L.I., and Maidenhead, N.J.; and Dickerson and Drake of Morris County, N.J.

The Dana Saga. Three Centuries of the Dana Family in Cambridge. By H. W. L. Dana. The Cambridge Historical Society, 1941.

Although this is not a very recent book, we call attention to it because it reveals the English origin and parentage of Richard Dana of Cambridge, Mass. For the rest, it is a pleasing account of a single distinguished Dana line, running through the Richard Henry Danas.

Parmelee Data. Editor, Mrs. Dorothy H. Smallwood, 3200 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 10, D.C.

The sixth volume of this family magazine, which began publication in 1939, has recently been published. It contains the results of the editor's research abroad and records are given of families of the same or similar names in Belgium and England. The name under several spellings is found in a number of English counties. Thus far, the comments made herein (*ante*, vol. 17, pp. 57-59) seem to be sustained, and the Guilford settler was most probably of English birth.

QUERIES

Tooker—Gerard—Howell. Who were the parents of Ann Gerard, who married 1763 Jonah Tooker, born 1741; and of Alethea Howell who married Jonah Tooker's son, Daniel, born 1766? Would like to correspond with anyone interested in these lines.

—Mrs. John W. Woodruff, 1725 Selby Avenue,
Los Angeles 24, California

Peck. Joseph Peck, born 1707, was in Cumberland Co., N. J., by 1735 when he subscribed toward building a Presbyterian Meeting House in Greenwich; he died 1769, aged 62 years, buried in Presb. churchyard at Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J. He married, probably as his second wife, Elizabeth Moore, sister of John, Jacob and Samuel; she was buried 24 June 1775 as entered in the Deerfield church records, but has no tombstone.

It is claimed (in contradiction to the Peck Genealogy by Ira B. Peck) that the above Joseph was Joseph⁴ (Joseph³, John², Joseph¹), baptized in Milford, Conn., in 1710. Wanted, proof or refutation of this claim, and date of his marriage to Elizabeth Moore.

—Elena J. Darling, Vineland Historical Society,
Vineland, New Jersey

Peck Note. John² Peck, son of Joseph¹ of Milford, Conn., had no history beyond his birth, and no family so far as this respondent knows. Joseph² Peck, however, had a son Joseph³ who married Abigail Baldwin and after having four children born in Milford removed to Newtown, Conn., where he had further children born. The eldest child was Joseph, born 2 Oct. 1707, and he may be the Joseph⁴ inquired about. But this Joseph Peck appears to have married at Newtown, 20 June 1732, Rebekah Shepard; and there is a gravestone in Newtown for Joseph Peck who died 31 Mar. 1780 in his 73d year; as well as a stone to Rebekah wife of Joseph who died 2 Oct. 1773 in her 63d year. Hence, although the date fits, this Joseph does not seem to be the one sought. —D. L. J.

Hand—Bushnell. Proof desired of marriage of Rebecca Bushnell to —?— Hand, usually stated to have been John Hand, Jr. Long search of church, vital and land records has failed to prove that her Hand husband was John. John's brother Stephen, in his will dated 1688 (he died 1693 at Southampton, L. I.), named his wife Rebecca, three sons, and "five daughters." Abigail Hand, daughter of Stephen, was "of Guildford" when she married Jacob Griswold in 1696. I suggest that Rebecca Bushnell was wife of Stephen Hand and will appreciate documentary proof for or against.

Mrs. Genevieve T. Kiepura, Soledad, Calif.

JOHN SMITH OF ASHFORD, CONN.

By Kendall P. Hayward, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.

John Smith died at Ashford, Conn., 15 Dec. 1752. He seems to have settled there only a short time before his death. It seems likely that he is the John Smith of Ashford whose will, dated 1 March 1752, approved 5 April 1757, mentions his wife Mary and children: John, William, Nehemiah, Ezra, Isaiah, Asaph, Abijah, Mary Kingsbury, Hepsibah Learned dec'd wife of John Learned (and her two children), Hannah Ammidon, and Barsheba Abbe [Pomfret Probate Records, 1:210].

The genealogy of the Kingsbury family (page 552) contains the statement that Josiah⁴ Kingsbury (Josiah³, El-eazar², Joseph¹), born at Dedham, Mass., 15 Nov. 1705, lived in Oxford, Mass., and died there 15 Apr. 1774; married at Oxford, 5 Jan. 1730, Mary Smith of Needham, Mass. She died at Oxford, 22 Dec. 1776.

The genealogy of the Learned family (page 57) states the John⁵ Learned (Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², William¹) of Oxford, born 1714, died there April 1796, married at Oxford, 13 Sept. 1737, Hepzibah Smith. She died there 18 July 1747, and John⁵ Learned married second, 31 Jan. 1751, Miriam Smith, who died 12 Feb. 1803.

Bowen's Woodstock Genealogies (Vol. 2, p. 191) gives Ephraim⁵ Amidon (Philip², Roger¹) of Dedham, Dudley and Oxford, Mass., born 1710, married second, at Oxford, 24 Feb. 1742/3, Hannah Smith, born 1711, died at Oxford, 14 Sept. 1807 aged 93 years.

The genealogy of the Abbe-Abbey family (page 36) says that Gideon⁴ Abbe, born at Mansfield, Conn., 13 Feb. 1715/16, died there in 1784, son of Ebenezer³ Abbe, married at Mansfield, March 1747, Barsheba Smith, called daughter of William Smith.

It is odd that of John Smith's four married daughters, not one is placed as his daughter in the printed genealogies of the four families into which they married, the only attempt to state the parentage being incorrect. It is hoped that the above genealogical summary of John Smith's will may be of aid to descendants of these four families in tracing their elusive Smith ancestress.

GILLETT ITEMS AND QUERIES

During the compilation of the Gillett article which appears herein (pages 174-191), correspondence with some of the descendants brought additional items, and others have been received since the completion of the article. As some of those interested wished to publish specific

queries, it has been decided to bring the items and inquiries together here. It is always a convenience to those who are interested in a certain family, to have all the information available on that surname brought into the covers of a single issue of a periodical.

About 1816-18, Zebulon, Joel and William Gillett located in Rome township, Lawrence County, Ohio. Their children were called cousins, hence it is assumed that they were brothers. Considerations of names and localities and of family tradition suggest that they may have been sons of John Gillet (No. 50, page 186), since the 1790 census record indicates that he had more sons than the two who have been identified, and it is less easy to place them as sons of one of that John's brothers. Evidence to sustain or refute this conjecture is desired. The family of Joel, as collected by Mrs. Winona W. Pfander, 1644 North Glen Oak, Peoria, Illinois, follows.

Joel Gillett, born at Milford, Conn., 28 May 1778; married first, Chloa Griswold, also born in Connecticut; married second, Azuba (Fingrey) Risely, who died in Louisiana, 4 Nov. 1845. Joel and his first wife settled in Seneca County, N.Y., where several of their children were born. After living a year in Marietta, Ohio, they moved in 1817 to Rome township, where he and his first wife are buried. He was a carpenter by trade, also a shoemaker, but later in life a farmer. His son Alanson and the latter's cousin Horatio Nelson Gillett (son of Zebulon) by engraving originated the "Rome Beauty Apple." Children of Joel by his first wife:

- i. Alanson, b. in Seneca Co., N.Y., 22 Aug. 1802; m. (1) Sarah Radford, b. 12 June 1812; m. (2) at Ashland, Ky., 26 Oct. 1826, Sarah (Haskell) Paine.
- ii. Roswell, "went west and died."
- iii. Chloe, m. in Rome township, Thomas Gardiner.
- iv. Candis (Candace), m. in Rome township, E. W. Wakefield.
- v. Philinda, m. in Rome township, Henry Radford.
- vi. Emma, m. in Ohio, George Wakefield; went to Texas.
- vii. Columbus, a Methodist preacher in Texas.

Child of Joel by his second wife:

- viii. Elisha, b. in Rome township; m. (1) Henrietta Jones, b. 25 Nov. 1823, d. 16 Jan. 1868; m. (2) Elizabeth Church, b. in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., 5 Nov. 1835.

Hezekiah Gillett (No. 62 on page 184) had a wife Sarah whose maiden name and parentage are desired by their descendant, Mr. W. E. Murray, 402 Callender Ave., Peoria 5, Illinois. Hezekiah and Sarah had an only child William (see record on page 184) whose children are thus stated by Mr. Murray:

- i. William Henry, b. 1 May 1802; d. 15 Feb. 1842.
- ii. Frederick Henry, b. 22 Mar. 1804; d. 25 Mar. 1806.
- iii. Charles Edward, b. 25 Sept. 1806; d. 16 Feb. 1874.
- iv. Sarah, b. 23 Apr. 1808; d. 27 Dec. 1868; m. (1) Robert Hunter; m. (2) John Downs.
- v. Frederick A., b. 7 Sept. 1810; d. 13 Nov. 1878.
- vi. Lucy Fitch, b. 17 Aug. 1813; d. 26 July 1847, unm.
- vii. Cordelia Angeline, b. 13 Mar. 1818; d. 19 Feb. 1820.
- viii. Cordelia Angeline, b. 2 Sept. 1819; d. 12 July 1861; m. Truman Murray.
- ix. George W., b. 4 Oct. 1821; d. 2 July 1888.

Mrs. Bessie Gillett Svoboda, of Verdigre, Nebraska, desired to substantiate the identification of her ancestor, Abraham Gillet, whom she believes to have been the Abraham (No. 68, page 185) who was baptized at Newtown, Conn., 19 Dec. 1756, and who was listed there in the 1790 Census. Abraham married first, Temperance ———, and second, a widow, Sarah Allison. He was living (with his first wife) at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N.Y., in 1800, when he was listed in the Census of that year as aged 26 to 45, apparently with a wife of like age, a son 16 to 26, two boys under 10, a girl 10 to 16, and two girls under 10. Abraham died at Gorham, Ontario Co., N.Y., in 1820, and his wife Sarah died there the following year.

Known children of Abraham and Temperance Gillett:

- i. Edward, b. 1780 in Conn. (according to 1850 Census of Lake County, Ohio; m. Elizabeth McNutt. Children: David B., Ezra B., Gideon, Edward, Esther, Angeline, and perhaps Samuel.
- ii. Angeline.
- iii. Temperance.
- iv. Abraham, b. 1793 at Frankfort, N.Y.; m. Roxiana Pelton. Children: Laura, Alfred, William, Esther, Clarissa, and Willard, the last-named b. 1825 at Pulteney, Steuben Co., N.Y.

Mrs. Svoboda sends also the next two items, the first based on pension and family records, the second on Bible records and family knowledge of descendants, which she collected while searching for her own ancestry.

Samuel Gillet (No. 118, page 190), born about 1759, died 8 May 1845; married at Southington, Conn., 3 Jan. 1782, Tabitha Steward. His children included:

- i. Lauren.
- ii. Selah, b. at Southington, 1783; m. (1) ——— Hungerford; m. (2) Sichy Lucretia Snyder. Children (mother uncertain): Justin, b. at Frankfort, N.Y.; Chauncy, b. at Frankfort, 1809; Mary Ann; Octavia; Nancy; Electa; Amos; Martin Luther; Edward S., b. at Pulteney, N.Y., 1841.

- iii. Asahel, b. at New Lebanon, N.Y., 1789; m. Olive Mason.
Children: Laura; Varnum; Calvin; Harriet; Alzina;
Lydia; Mary Ann; Nancy; Polly; Sarah.
- iv. Lucinda, m. Barnett Burlingham.
- v. Lovina, m. Aaron Mason.

Timothy Gillett, born about 1741, died at Cazenovia, N. Y., 23 May 1809, aged 68; married Eunice Hitchcock, baptized at Southington, Conn., 20 May 1744, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Mansfield) Hitchcock. His parentage, not ascertained, is desired. Presumably he is the Timothy listed in the 1790 Census at Whitestown, Montgomery Co., N. Y. Children (order of birth unknown):

- 1. Timothy, b. 10 Oct. 1771; d. 16 July 1846; bur. at Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N.Y., his and his wife's remains later removed to Franklinville; m. 25 Jan. 1794, Sarah Matthews, b. 17 Dec. 1773, d. 14 Nov. 1853.
Children:
 - 1. George Wolcott, b. at Pompey, Onondaga Co., N.Y., 12 Apr. 1795; d. at Fond du Lac, Wis., 14 Oct. 1854; m. at Covington, N.Y., 7 July 1816, Phoebe Brown, b. at New Marlboro, Mass., d. 6 Mar. 1878. Seven children.
 - 2. Henry, b. at Paris, Oneida Co., N.Y., 26 Sept. 1797; d. at Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, 5 Aug. 1842; m. Betsey Jenks, b. at Smithfield, R.I., 6 Aug. 1801.
 - 3. Erastus Judd, b. at Cazenovia, N.Y., 13 May 1800; d. at Council Bluff, Iowa, 7 Nov. 1882; m. at Middlebury, N.Y., 5 July 1824, Amanda Smith, b. at Monson, Mass., 9 May 1803, d. at Fond du Lac, Wis., 28 Mar. 1869. He was grad. Auburn, N.Y., 1829; A.M. (1842, Hamilton); D.D. (1857, Rochester Univ.); M.D. (1864, Iowa Med. Coll., Keokuk). Five children.
 - 4. Harriet, b. 17 July 1803; m. Gain Blackman. Four children.
 - 5. Sarah Maria, b. 5 Dec. 1805; m. Gain Blackman as his second wife. No children.
 - 6. Timothy Leicester, b. 22 Jan. 1807; d. at Fond du Lac, where he was Trustee, 1847; m. Ann Sowers. One child.
 - 7. Kirkland, b. 23 May 1809; d. at Fond du Lac; m. Mary Brown. Five children.
 - 8. Melancthon Smith, b. 11 Feb. 1812; bur. at Waupun, Wis.; m.
 - 9. Jabez B., b. 15 Dec. 1815; d. at Fond du Lac, ca. 1869, unm.
- ii. Daniel (twin), b. 1777.
- iii. Nathaniel (twin), b. 1777.
- iv. Solomon (or Salmon), moved to Canada in 1809.
- v. Eunice.
- vi. Maria.
- vii. Ruth(?).
- viii. Lois, m. (1) Amasa Andrews; m. (2) William McLean.

BENJAMIN HANDS OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

In the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 55:222, a note by the late Bernard C. Steiner states that Benjamin Hand "married (1) Feb. 27, 1669, Elizabeth Whittier; married (2) Jan. 14, 1688, Sarah, daughter of William Ward of Middletown, Conn." Eight children are then listed by the first wife, and four by the second.

That is incorrect. Benjamin Hand, son of the first John Hand of Southampton, Long Island, married 27 Feb. 1669/70, Elizabeth Whittier, and they had nine children recorded at Southampton, but they eventually removed to Cape May County, N. J.

The vital statistics in Middletown Land Records, 1:45, give the family record of Benjamin Hands who married 14 June 1688 Sarah Ward. He died 8 Jan. 1739/40, and his widow Sarah died 27 Apr. 1744. They had four children: Ann, b. 13 Jan. 1689/90, d. 23 June 1760; Sarah, b. 29 July 1697, d. 6 Aug. 1719; Phebe, b. 14 July 1702; and Benjamin, b. 4 Oct. 1706.

No probate is found for Benjamin Hands or his widow, but the daughter Ann Hands made a will 20 Oct. 1747, proved 15 July 1760, in which she gave her estate to her sister Phebe Rockwell and made her "Loving brother in Law John Rockwell and his wife my sd. Sister Phebe Rockwell" executors [Middletown Probate District, File 1664].

Benjamin Hands always spelled his name with the final 's' and had no connection with the Hand family of Long Island and Guilford, Conn. William Cheney of Middletown in a will dated 1699 but not accepted for probate mentioned his [second] wife Hope, and Anne, daughter of his "cousin" Benjamin Hand; a later will, made 17 Sept. 1704, gave some land to his "kinsman" Benjamin Hand [Manwaring's Digest, 2:39; 3:xii; the spelling of the surname herein has not been verified]. His precise relationship to Cheney is revealed in a deed. On 14 Aug. 1669, William Cheney of Middletown "for the loue and good will and affection that I bare to Benjamin hands nephew to Ann my wife Lately deceased," conveyed lands to him [Middletown Deeds, 2:30].

His origin and parentage are stated on his tombstone in Middletown, and the epitaph was printed in 1861 in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 15:165: "Here lies Interred the Body of Mr Benjamin Hands, son of Mr Benjamin Hands in Great Britain. He was born in the County of Oxford and in the Parish of Cropody, and lived in Middletown 58 years, who died January the 8th, 1740, in the 82nd year of his Age." Perhaps the date of the deed was misread and should be 1689 instead of 1669, which would be more in harmony with the other dates.

JOHN CASE FAMILY OF GLASTONBURY, CONN.

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

John Case died at Glastonbury, Conn., in 1749, having married Sarah Webster, born at Glastonbury, 13 Jan. 1718 /19, daughter of Jonathan and Esther (Judd) Webster. She married second, John Keeney of East Hartford, son of Joseph and Hannah (Hills) Keeney.

On 18 Feb. 1746/7, Jonathan Webster of Hartford conveyed for love to his son-in-law John Case and Sarah his wife of Glastonbury [Glastonbury Deeds, 5:26]. This deed seems to have been missed by the compilers of the Webster Genealogy, which states that Sarah Webster married a Keeney, that being proved by her father's will.

The inventory of the estate of John Case of Glastonbury was taken 1 July 1749 by Jonathan Webster of Glastonbury and Timothy Porter, Jr., of Hartford. Jonathan Webster was surety on the bond of the widow, Sarah Case. The small estate was insolvent and half of it was set out to the widow. [Manwaring's Digest, 3:521.]

On 4 Oct. 1766, George Merrell and Sarah his wife of New Hartford conveyed to John Case all right with a mansion house and about two acres, bounded on land of Jonathan Webster, Jr., and on land that did formerly belong to Jonathan Webster deceased; and when Case sold it, he stated that the property came to him by descent and purchase [Glastonbury Deeds, 6:221]. The Merrill connection has not been studied, hence the question is left open whether Sarah Webster married third, George Merrill or whether she had a daughter Sarah Case who married him.

The second John Case died at Glastonbury in 1788. He had married there, 28 Jan. 1762, Rachel Smith, born about 1744, died 13 Oct. 1794 in her 51st year (grave-stone), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (——) Smith [The American Genealogist, 25:134].

Rachel Case gave bond as administratrix on John's estate, 2 Dec. 1788, with Hosea Fox as surety. Administration was granted on Rachel Case's estate, 15 Dec. 1794, to Isaac Plummer, with Hosea Fox surety.

Children of John and Rachel (Smith) Case, born at Glastonbury:

- i. Mary, b. 9 Nov. 1762; m. John Nichols.
- ii. Rachel, b. 12 Dec. 1764; d. 18 Nov. 1850 ae. 85 (g.s.); m. Timothy Talcott, b. 12 June 1761, d. 5 July 1818 ae. 56 (g.s.), son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hale) Talcott.
- iii. John, b. 8 May 1768.
- iv. Joseph, b. 17 Jan. 1771; d. in 1798. Adm'n was granted, 2 Mar. 1798, to Timothy Talcott, with Timothy Hale

surety. Distribution was made to John Case, only brother, and the sisters, Polly Case, Rachel Talcott and Anne Case.

- v. Anne, b. 28 Jan. 1781; d. 9 Jan. 1859 ae. 78 (g.s.); m. 18 May 1803, Gideon Hale, b. 28 Feb. 1767, d. 27 Apr. 1831 ae. 64 (g.s.), son of Gideon and Mary (White) Hale.

There was an interchange of deeds, 23 June 1804, between John and Mary Nichols, Timothy and Rachel Talcott, and Gideon, Jr., and Anna Hale, all of Glastonbury; John Case witnessed the deeds [Glastonbury Deeds, 14:476, 477; 15:185, 411].

The third John Case, born 8 May 1768, married Sarah House, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Smith?) House. She was living in 1795, deceased by 1801 and probably by 1799. There is a very unsatisfactory mention in the probate records of her heirs (unnamed) on 2 Oct. 1801. She had by John Case at least a son, John. On 28 Aug. 1807, Gideon Hale, Jr., and Anna Hale quitclaimed three acres for love to John Case, Jr., reserving use of the land until said John Case, Jr., shall arrive at the age of twenty-one; and 8 Feb. 1808, John and Mary Nichols, for \$1.00, quitclaimed two acres to John Case, Jr., with a like reservation [Glastonbury Deeds, 15:422, 429].

TWO JAMES BISHOPS OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

Deputy-Governor James Bishop had two grandsons named James Bishop. They were born within the same year; each married (though three years apart) a woman named Elizabeth; both lived in the north parish (now North Haven) of New Haven, Conn.; and the mother of both was named Abigail, making that name among their children worthless as evidence. The recorder inconsiderately failed to distinguish them as "sr." and "jr." in their records of marriage, hence either James could have married either Elizabeth. Neither James had probate; one conveyed late in life to all his surviving children, son and daughters, in a single deed in lieu of a will, while the other conveyed in separate deeds to his sons. Presumably the latter James portioned his daughters at marriage, and their identity cannot be established by either probate or land records.

When working on a specific Bishop problem for Mrs. A. O. Lunt of Salt Lake City, Utah, the writer became convinced that in his early work on Families of Ancient New Haven (1:201-3, 206-7) he had reversed the wives of

the two cousins named James Bishop and had also made a couple of mistakes regarding their older children, and the following correction is made with Mrs. Lunt's permission.

While absolute proof cannot be claimed, the writer has no doubt that the following is a correct account. The circumstantial evidence, however, is so involved and difficult to make clear to anyone who has not searched the records, that it would require a monograph to set forth the evidence and the chain of reasoning based on it. Here we shall have to limit ourselves to presenting the revised genealogical statement.

James Bishop, son of John² and Abigail (Willet), born at New Haven, 17 Feb. 1699 [1699/1700], died at Farmington, Conn., 15 July 1780, buried at North Haven and age overstatd on gravestone; married first, 27 Feb. 1728/9, Elizabeth Perkins, born 10 Nov. 1703, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Ford) Perkins. Children, births recorded in New Haven, baptisms from First Church records:

- i. Elizabeth, b. 26 Dec. 1729; bapt. 28 Dec. 1729; m. at North Haven, 9 Oct. 1765, as his third wife, Samuel Horton, b. at New Haven, 21 Aug. 1716, d. at Wolcott, Conn., in 1800.
- ii. Abigail, b. 4 Sept. 1731; m. 11 Dec. 1760, as his second wife, James Humiston, b. at New Haven, 12 Oct. 1727, d. at Holyoke, Mass., 12 June 1812.
- iii. Jemima, bapt. 22 July 1733; d. at Southington, Conn., 11 Feb. 1793; m. James Bradley, b. at New Haven, 5 Nov. 1729.
- iv. Sybil, bapt. 31 Aug. 1735; d. 5 Aug. 1744 ae. 9 (g.s., North Haven).
- v. Hila, b. 20 July 1737; bapt. 24 July 1737; m. 2 Mar. 1757, David Thorpe, b. at New Haven, 22 Dec. 1734, d. at Southampton, Mass., in 1811.
- vi. Dinah, b. 7 Oct. 1739; bapt. 6(?) Oct. 1739; m. Amos Alling, b. at New Haven, 16 Sept. 1734, settled in West Springfield, Mass., said to have d. 26 Jan. 1825.
- vii. Rebecca, b. 12 June 1741; bapt. 20 June 1741; m. at North Haven, 6 Jan. 1762, Josiah Andrus of Farmington.
- viii. James, b. 12 July 1744; settled in Farmington; m. at North Haven, 15 Mar. 1768, Hannah Dickerman, b. at New Haven, 23 Dec. 1742.

It was Elizabeth (Perkins) Bishop who died 22 May 1760, aged 57 (gravestone); and James Bishop married second, Hannah ———, who died 9 Nov. 1773, aged 56 (gravestone); and third, at North Haven, 23 Feb. 1774, Mary (Wheaton) Moulthrop, who died 13 Oct. 1776, aged 59 (gravestone). It was after her death, and only about a year before his own, that James Bishop conveyed, 30 Mar. 1779, to his son James Bishop and his daughters,

Jemima wife of James Bradley and Rebecca wife of Josiah Andrus, all of Farmington, and Elisa wife of Sam Horton, Abigail wife of James Humaston, and Highly wife of David Tharp, all of New Haven, and Dinah wife of Amos Alling of Springfield, Mass. [New Haven Deeds, 38:320].

James Bishop, son of James² and Abigail (Bennett), born at New Haven, 4 Oct. 1700, died 14 May 1788, aged 87 years 7 months (North Haven Church records, which identifies him by age); married 20 Jan. 1725/6, Elizabeth Clinton, birth and death dates unknown, daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Brockett) Clinton. Children, born at New Haven:

- i. Abigail, b. 31 Jan. 1726/7; m. 9 Apr. 1747, Aaron Sperry, b. at New Haven, 6 Jan. 1727/8, removed to Alford, Mass.
- ii. Sarah, b. 23 Apr. 1729.
- iii. Amos, b. 18 Jan. 1730/1; m. Phebe, perhaps dau. of Daniel and Mary (Mansfield) Tuttle.
- iv. James, b. 7 June 1733; removed to Russell, Mass.; m. at New Haven, 1 Mar. 1758, Patience Todd, b. at New Haven, 24 June 1734.
- v. David, b. 5 Apr. 1736; m. (1) Oct. 1756, Eleanor Todd, b. at New Haven, 30 Sept. 1738, d. at North Haven, 16 Feb. 1780 ae. 42 (g.s.); m. (2) at North Haven, 13 Dec. 1781 Ruth Tuttle, b. at New Haven, 24 Oct. 1753.
- vi. (probably) Mary, b. (say 1738-9); m. at New Haven, 14 June 1757, Giles Dayton, b. 20 Feb. 1731/2; lived at North Haven and at Blandford, Mass.
- vii. Abel, b. ca. 1741; d. at North Haven, 18 Dec. 1801 ae. 60 (g.s.); m. (1) 7 Sept. 1761, Chloe Todd, b. 27 July 1741, d. 2 Nov. 1762; m. (2) 15 Dec. 1763, Mary Barnes, b. at Wallingford, Conn., 26 Oct. 1741, d. at North Haven, 9 Aug. 1814 ae. 73 (g.s.).

This James Bishop was usually distinguished in the land records as "Junr" and under that designation he conveyed, 9 Sept. 1757, for love to his son Amos; 8 Sept. 1758, to his son James "3d"; 7 Mar. 1760, to his son James; and 29 Oct. 1765, to his son Abel [New Haven Deeds, 21:67, 68; 22:392; 28:7]. He and his sons have many other deeds.

His cousin, a little older than himself, was logically "senior," but in his deeds called himself plain James Bishop, twice conveying, in 1765 and 1775, to his son James, who was called "4th" in the deeds *libid.*, 29:273; 35:331]. These terms were applied strictly according to age, without respect to the relationships involved.

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